

Five Cents

A considerable part of the drafted forces will be assigned to the National Guard as well as to the Regular Army for training. These men will be used to bring units up to full strength.

WASHINGTON—Preliminary conversations looking to joint use of air and naval bases by America and the British Empire in Singapore, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and other strategic locations insofar as necessary for mutual defense have been held this week by Secretary of War with British Ambassador the Viscount of Lothian and the Australian Minister, Richard G. Casey. The talks were exploratory and involved no military commitments on either side.

America, Australia and Great Britain Discuss Joint Use of Air and Naval Bases Throughout the World

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either side, the conferees announced. Informal arrangements for mutual defense have already been made between the United States and Canada covering both military and naval action in case of emergency.

In the House of Commons, Major Clement R. Atlee, Lord Privy Seal, was asked about the possibility of an Anglo-American union. He replied that if any such "far-reaching" scheme is put forward, it would be discussed fully in the House of Com-

The U. S. defense policy calls for keeping the war from approaching American shores as far as possible, it was pointed out here. Use of British bases in Africa by American air and sea forces would guard against a possible invasion of South America. Use of British and Australian bases in the Far East would be an effective counter move against aggression affecting American interests in that quarter.

British stake in the matter is safeguard against the possibility Germany might overrun the British Isles, a contingency which would also vitally affect America due to the possible threat to the British fleet. The outlying parts of the British Empire would also be placed in grave danger by such a disaster.

In addition to the military threat to the United States, there is danger of economic catastrophe in case of British defeat, due to loss of trade

Diplomats in Washington said that any formal alliance in the usual sense of the word had not been considered. What is being discussed is merely an arrangement on bases which might be handled by executive action as far as this country is concerned. No final decisions are expected until November, they said.

Your Uncle Sam Is A Thoughtful Boss---Here's How

Plenty of Recreation On the Menu--Movies, Dances & Everything

By Grant Powers

Along with all the new fangled ideas in equipment, transportation, drills and all the other things that are needed in building a first class Army don't think for one minute that Uncle Sam has overlooked a very important point--laughs.

There will be times when the air is going to crackle with beefs, squawks, complaints and all the other fancy handles that can be applied to unpleasant moments. Show us an army that doesn't growl sometime or other. If it isn't the weather, it's the chow or even having to look at the same faces every day. He's a poor soldier that can't let go a blast now and then. But, if the Adjutant General's office can help it the laughs are going to outnumber the howls.

Just to insure that, there's been a brand new office created in the War Department to carry out the idea. It's the Morale Division--now, wait a minute. It's not a bunch of old Aunt Grundy's either. It was established but a few weeks ago and is already busily operating.

It's not one of those groups which intends to set itself up as a dictator of morale. It's main object is to help units in the field solve their morale problems and provide the means for carrying out the locally conceived morale and recreation programs.

Getting away from eighty-five cent words and that includes consolidation, coordination and administration, the Morale outfit's big idea is to provide fun and recreation for the soldiers in more ways than one. When they're not bouncing about in a tank, caressing an anti-aircraft gun or doing road massaging it isn't going to be hard for an idle soldier to find something to do with himself.

The men with the stars on their shoulders know the best way to handle our big defense job is to cut it in two--work and play. Army life isn't going to seem such a tough task to a feller when he can get out and partake of some of the pastimes he had at home. The Morale Division has planned to include everything but spin-the-plate and I guess if you look close enough you'll find even that old-timer on the roster.

First off, take the movies. This is the most important activity of the Division at this time. It will handle all the motion picture activities in the Army within our continental limits and Alaska. They're going to alter some buildings for use as theaters. Even build new ones and look after their operation and supply the latest and best pictures.

Yup, the boys are not going to miss their regular graders at Hedy LaMarr, Ginger Rogers, Claudette Colbert or any of the other sweetie pies of screenland. Plans are now being made for the extension of the motion picture service to the tent camps and cantonments to be constructed for the National Guard and the selective service trainees when they come into the Federal Service.

For the tent camps it is planned to provide "big top" tents with movie equipment and seats for 2,200 spectators, which as your Ma would say is a "healthy gathering for anything."

Why say, at each cantonment there will be two theatre buildings each to care for 1,000 gazers. Officers

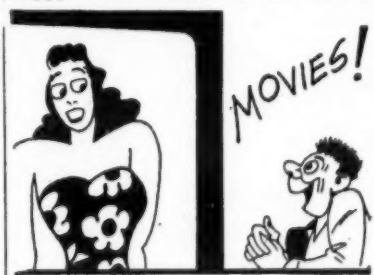


cers of the division are working on plans to extend the pleasure of movies to every possible phase of Army life. When an outfit isn't large enough to warrant a man-sized theatre they're going to see that equipment can be set up in mess halls.

Stars of the screen and stage have come forward and offered their services and although this end of entertainment hasn't as yet been organized the Morale Division has thanked them and asked for a rain check on the matter -- but don't think for a minute that their kind offers will be forgotten. The boys will be viewing real shows with music and all the trimmings.

The division that handles welfare and recreation has the most elaborate plans. They've already distributed to the Corps Areas sums totalling more than \$200,000 to be used in the purchasing of recreational supplies and material including equipment for baseball, football, badminton, baseball and boxing.

Each commander will be encouraged to study his own local needs and spend the money in the manner he thinks best suited to keep his unit happy. There will be Morale officers



for the Corps and Divisions and in smaller outfits the commanding officer himself will take a personal hand in seeing that his troops are kept jovial.

There has never yet been an American army that didn't rise to the occasion and shoulder it's duties with a smile. Plans of the Morale Division will be based on the idea that every man in the Army, be he a Regular, National Guard or a Selective Service Trainee will in a short

time melt into one great outfit with the feeling in his breast that "We Can Take It."

Then there's to be service clubs. They'll be of special design and construction. In these centers provisions will be made for library and writing facilities so no guy can get away with the old time excuse to his sweetie or ma that there "just wasn't a suitable place to write yer." Also there will be three



hostesses at each service club, to help see that everyone is having a good time.

The clubs will also provide space for dancing, entertainments and a cafeteria. Prices for the food have not yet been fixed but they are to be trimmed to suit the soldiers' pocketbooks. You can bet they'll not overlook a soda fountain and a hot dog section, along with all the other sweet things a hungry soldier likes to pack away besides his regular army chow.

Facilities for emergency overnight accommodation of relatives of soldiers who may be ill will also be included in the service clubs. The clubs will be the real get-together spots where a soldier may just loaf, read, eat or meet his friends and relatives.

While the Army will equip and maintain and look out for all the needs of the soldiers on the reservations it will welcome the cooperation of civilian communities and organizations such as the Y.M.C.A., Y.M.H.A., Knights of Columbus and the Salvation Army. They hope these organizations will provide places in the towns near Army posts where the men when away will still want to go and know that they are welcome.

Regulars Drill Recruits In Engineering Tasks

FORT DU PONT, Del.--Regulars of the 1st Engineer Battalion are getting a foretaste of what the entire Army will be doing soon--the training of casualties and, later, drafted men.

Four hundred recruits, here temporarily before being sent to the Panama Canal Department, are getting extensive drill in School of the Soldier, defense against chemical attack, hand grenades, use of assault boats and construction of foot bridges.

Battery "A", 21st Coast Artillery (Mines) is rapidly reaching its strength of 104 men. Recruits arriving so far have been from the farms of Pennsylvania, so many are in for a new experience when they take to the boats. In addition to their recruit training, these men are shaping up their mines, cable testing and testing firing devices. Old soldiers are receiving a review of navigation and the use of the sextant.

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The Red Cross will of course be allowed to operate in the camps as it always has with its Home Service, which has helped many a soldier straighten out his personal affairs outside of the regular army routine.

Another important job for the Morale division will be its Exhibit Section. Believe it or not this section will construct exhibits at the camps such as those now showing at the Fairs in New York and Frisco. Its artists, designers and sculptors are busy at work right now in Washington preparing interesting pictures and models. The subjects of course will be especially selected to interest the soldier in his country and its great future.

Of course no Morale outfit would be complete without a Publicity section and their task will be to keep the public informed of the doings



of this division. As the Army grows under the great training program the doings of the Morale Division are going to become more and more important.

There's going to be many a young man brought into the service who will be away from his home for the first time and the problem of keeping him happy and laughing as well as contented is going to be just as important as being able to teach him how to shoot and salute.

50 Girls Decorate Army's Biggest Bombing Plane

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y.--The theory that an airplane is no fun without a dozen girls lined up wings, 50 Billy Rose Specials ordered out from the World's Fair to do their duty by the new bomber.

After dining in the officers' club, the girls slipped into what they called bathing suits and posed for pictures.

The B-15, Army's largest bomber was flown from Washington by Capt. C. V. Haynes, who last week won the Mackay Trophy for the meritorious flight of 1939. He carried medical supplies to earthquake-torn Chile.

Relief Program Opens

NEW YORK--Spectators at the annual Army Relief Day parade held today at Governors Island will get a close-up of equipment by the new streamlined infantry.

In addition to the display, will be a band concert, a pigeon race and a polo game.

RECRUITS KEEP COMING

COLUMBUS, O.--The Fifth Area enrolled 4964 men during last week, Col. S. G. Talbot, adjutant general, reported. Since May the Corps enlisted 11,091 rookies, ranking third place among the corps areas in the United States. Fourth Corps was the first, the Fifth Corps second.

Conquest of the Air

How Man Flies and How He Learned to Fly. The First New Type of Educational Documentary Films Presented by Educational Film Incorporated.

A Documented chronicle of man's long struggle to cut his tether binding him to earth. Many crude experiments, his failures, his final magnificent triumph. Every significant development is recorded, from Leonardo da Vinci's 15th Century sketches of heavier-than-air flying machines down to the latest oceanic clipper's take-off.

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Serially, step-by-step, man's terminated strivings are shown, beginning with the first man-carrying balloon in 1783. The Wright biplane takes off from catapult. Bleriot flies the channel and Lindbergh the Atlantic. Hindenburg burns. Adventure comes Science.

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th, 37th and 32nd Divisions Included October 15 Call

WASHINGTON—The next increment of National Guards, 35,700 officers and men will be called into service Oct. 15, War Department has announced. The units will be called to service from five states, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

The units, their home states and their training stations are as follows:

7th Division (less 27th Tank Co.), Ft. McClellan, Ala.; 37th Division (less 37th Tank Co., Ohio, (1st), Camp Shelby, Miss.; 32nd Division (less 32d Tank Co.), Mich. (1st), Camp Beauregard, La.; 1st Obs. Sqdrn., N. Y., Fort McLean, Ala.; 153rd Obs. Sqdrn., La., Meridian, Miss.; 107th Obs. Bn., Mich., Camp Beauregard, La. From Puerto Rico are called:

Hq. and Hq. Co., 92nd Inf. Bde.; 295th and 296th Inf.; 1st Bn., 253rd C. A. (155 mm gun); 1st Bn., 162nd F. A. (75 mm, truck gun); 1st Bn., 201st C. A. (A-1); 1st Bn., 130th Eng. (combat). These units are to be stationed as directed by the Puerto Rico Department commander.

From Hawaii are called:

298th and 299th Inf., which are to be stationed as directed by the Hawaii Department Commander.

Mules Offer Minor Problem at Corozal

COROZAL, C. Z.—If a mule can't get there under his own power, the Heavy Maintenance Company, commanded by Maj. F. E. Rundall, furnish the transportation. The company, which operates the Panama Department Motor Repair Shop, had a job during recent field training exercises at Rio Hato training

The mules were at Ft. Clayton, miles away and it was a question getting there "fustist with the best mules." The shop reconverted converted truck to do the job. The truck had been made into a four-wheel trailer, but not for mules. The mule job was a suitable taxi fit please even an Army long-ears.

It was just another job for the shop and his shop foremen, all coms. The Major is used to unusual jobs. He has a master's degree in Automotive Engineering from U. Maryland, would probably have Ph. D. in the same field from the shop, if one were offered.

Men assigned to the repair shop, a wide variety of experience in repair work. The shop repairs different makes and models of motor equipment. It is part of the Pacific Motor Pool.

Doctors Report First Successful Serum Against Measles

PHILADELPHIA—First successful vaccine against measles, a leading cause of death in the American army during the World War, was announced here by scientists.

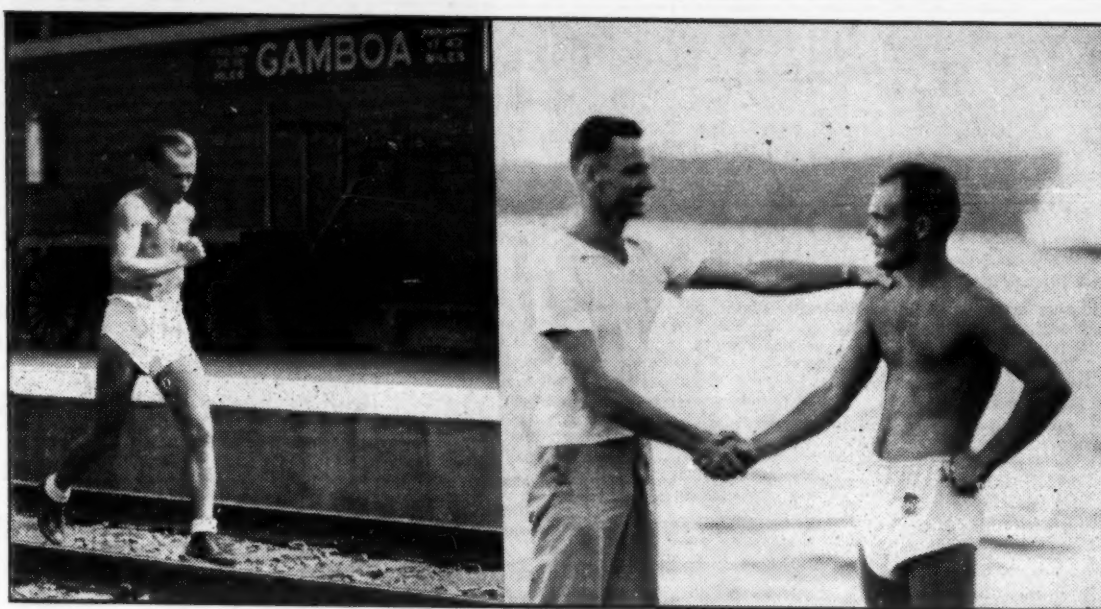
While inoculation against measles has been practiced in the past, results have been debatable. Like other vaccines developed in the last two years, this one is "killed" in hen's eggs.

The disease is known to be caused by a virus, an organism too small to be seen. This virus was obtained from the blood or throat washings of children in early stages of the disease. It was injected into unhatched chickens, where it thrived. When it was passed through 30 different eggs before being tested first on monkeys and later on children.

When children were vaccinated with a preparation made from the virus they developed, in some cases, mild measles attacks. In other cases, there was no noticeable effect. From then on all of the young ones seemed immune to the disease. Crucial tests were made in three Jersey institutions and a Philadelphia hospital.

Vaccinated children, together with equal number of those not vaccinated, were given injections of the measles virus. Nearly all controls got the disease. Very few of those who had been vaccinated developed the slightest symptoms.

The hatching technique, it was found, the vaccine can be made in large quantities. Also, by a special drying process, it can be preserved for long periods. Both of these attributes make it available for Army use.



General Lear to Succeed Ford As 6th Corps Commander

WASHINGTON—Maj. Gen. Ben Lear, now commanding the Panama Canal Zone's mobile forces, will succeed Lt. Gen. Stanley H. Ford as commander of the Sixth corps area on the expiration of his Panama service.

General Lear was born in Hamilton, Canada, and entered the military service of the United States as an enlisted man of the 1st Colorado Volunteer Infantry during the war with Spain. During the World War he served as a member of the War Department general staff.

Shown at left is Corp. Fay Steele pushing onward over the last 17.43 miles of his grueling 52 mile run across the Isthmus of Panama. At right, he has won the fight against the heat and humidity to reach the Pacific and is being congratulated by his coach, Capt. J. D. Morley. See story below.

Corporal Steele Braves Jungle Heat to Run 52 Miles Across Panama Isthmus

Special to Army Times

QUARRY HGTS., C. Z.—If the Germans or the Italians show up with a surprise attack on France Field and by some miracle of force succeed in destroying forthwith all means of communication except the one made famous by the Greek runner from Marathon, every doughboy at France Field knows who will be called upon to make the run to warn the Pacific Coast defenders.

It will be a slight, flat-stomached soldier with corporal's stripes, who so far as the 39th is concerned, is the champion Marathon runner of the world.

Corporal Fay Steele, 39th Obs. Squadron, France Field, has the unique distinction of having been the first to make a timed and recorded run of 52 miles across the Isthmus of Panama. His elapsed time was officially 12 hours, 25 minutes.

Leaving the Atlantic shoreline at France Field at 2 A.M., Sept. 2 (Labor Day), where Capt. J. D. Morley, flight surgeon of France Field and track team coach, was on hand to start him, Steele averaged about 10 miles an hour to his first scheduled resting place, Gatun Locks.

The pace proved too grueling to maintain, but nevertheless Steele reached the half-way point, Frijoles, on the Panama Ry., at 6:20 A.M.

Thereafter, it was only by Steele's sheer grit and determination and the ministrations of his coach, that he was able to complete the run and maintain the timetable he had previously set for himself. The Panama sun and the humidity boil the energy out of the hardest physique and the rising temperature struck at Steele as he ran through the steaming jungle. But resting only when he had to, Steele stuck doggedly to his job.

Coach Captain Morley flew to Gamboa, the end of the Pacific side highway to meet Steele. They trotted along the road together, encouraged by shouts from passing motorists. The goal was in sight, but the going was harder.

Steele grew weary with the grind, sprawled under a banana tree on a springy mattress of jungle grass flat on his back to rest, while Captain Morley worked the fatigue out of his tense muscles. The last few miles seemed impossible, but Steele rose and went on.

A large crowd was on hand with cameras and handshakes to meet him as he trotted down the homestretch on the Pacific side. Steele wasted no time kicking off his shoes and dipping his parched feet in the cool Pacific.

"Try it again?" "Well no," Steele says, "not this year at least."

Streamline Army Motor Supply System for Speed

WASHINGTON—Seven new quartermaster motor supply depots have been established by the Army to expedite the distribution of parts to units throughout the country.

Fort Wayne, Mich., will be the key depot and will replenish the other depots with parts, handling requests by radio, telegraph and telephone, and making delivery by express if necessary.

Corps areas served and the location of the new depots are: First and Second, Schenectady, N. Y.; Third, Baltimore, Md.; Fourth, Atlanta, Ga.; Fifth and Sixth, Fort Wayne, Mich.; Seventh, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Eighth, Normoyle QM Depot, Tex.; Ninth, San Francisco, Calif.

Black Eagle Sharpens His Claws for Hermann

NEW YORK—Col. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, the "Black Eagle" of Harlem, announced this week that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering had accepted his challenge to an air battle over Dover within 30 days.

Col. Julian, sole American member of Haile Selassie's army during the Italian-Ethiopian war, said: "I will show that nothing-divided-by-nothing."

Julian said he became incensed by a passage in "Mein Kampf" in which Hitler says Negroes are "half apes and half wits." He sent a telegram (\$13.64) to Goering outlining the terms of the challenge and, he said, later got a telephone message from the German embassy accepting it.

Julian told reporters: "My wife said to me, 'Darling, I will be pleased to sacrifice you to such a cause'."

For his last date with death, the Black Eagle sailed for Finland 13 days after peace had been signed there. Before that, he made Haile Selassie angry by cracking up Ethiopia's airplane on the palace grounds.

Haile told him to get on out of there. This incensed the British-born eagle so that he decided he was an Italian citizen and changed his name to Humberto Fauntleroyana Juliano, but Italy wouldn't accept him.

(The German Embassy said the whole thing was "absurd").

It's a Pleasure to Live in Barracks Army Has Set Up for Trainees

ARLINGTON CANTONMENT, Va.—America's conscript army can look forward to living in barracks that would have their daddies swoon with delight in 1917.

The mattresses in the barracks already built here are thicker than a service hotcake. The buildings are heated by forced hot air from a furnace (!), and you don't need a gas mask when you climb into an upper bunk.

There are 31 new structures on this cantonment—barracks, mess hall, supply houses and garages. The barracks are 80 by 29 feet long, the others (except the mess hall) are half as long. From 63 to 81 men can sleep in a building, giving 500 cubic feet of air space to each man. There are two floors to a barracks.

Each soldier has a new model steel locker beside his bunk. In most cases these open by a safe-type combination lock. The heating system is completely new to the Army barracks. The hot air from a central furnace is blown out into the rooms by pressure. Lots of large windows, shielded to keep out rain, assure proper ventilation. It's a far cry from the pot-bellied stoves of World War days which broiled you to a turn within a six-foot radius and had no effect whatsoever beyond that distance.

Private Architects May Design Service Jobs

WASHINGTON—Private architects will aid in the defense constructions of both Army and Navy, it was announced by Edwin Bergstrom, president of the American Institute of Architects.

Pointing out that the Construction Division of the War Department has for many years maintained its own designing bureau, Bergstrom said he found no disposition to enlarge the bureau. He said he believed it was the intention of the Quartermaster General to employ architects in private to design Army buildings.

119th Squadron Uses Newark Airport As Temporary Quarters

NEWARK, N. J.—The Newark Airport, which was the East's most important air terminal before La Guardia Field came into being, has become a military camp. The 119th Observation Squadron of the 44th Division, N. J. N. G., will be stationed there until the airport at Fort Dix is completed in January.

A tent city has been set up to house the 20 officers and 150 men. Since the outfit will remain there for three months, the tents will be electrically lighted, have stoves and wooden bases to ward off the winter chill.

There will be 20 additional tents for officers, two mess tents and a storage and kitchen tents. Officers and men will eat together—a military innovation.

The airport will be under guard 24 hours a day and Army regulations will be in force.

Lt. Col. Robert L. Copsey, squadron commander, said the arrangement to mobilize the 119th at Newark was the result of an agreement between Gov. A. Harry Moore and Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, 2nd Corps Area commander.

It was also disclosed that officials have discussed the possibility of adding 25 P-36 pursuit planes to the squadron's present fleet of 11 ships.

Step Up Manpower Of Streamlined 1st Division

WASHINGTON—The Regular Army's First Division will be mobilized at full war strength of 15,000 men October 1, making up a contingent that will be 3000 stronger than the present organization tables of war require.

The present First and other streamlined divisions are 6000 soldiers under strength, and plans are tentatively afoot to supplement them with drafted men. Conscripts also are expected to make up the difference, if necessary, in the strengths of National Guard square divisions.

This large increase in streamlined division strength was not expected by Army men since it comes within 3500 of the old style square division's wartime manpower. In the light artillery set-ups there is no increase in the number of guns, but the caliber has been changed from 75-mm guns to 105-mm howitzers. In the medium size artillery units the 155-mm howitzers have been reduced in numbers, while additional antitank guns have been assigned.

For the first time since the World War, one and perhaps two or even three corps staffs will be formed. There will be a real, rather than a "paper" First Army, including special corps and army troops. Evolving gradually as mobilization continues, full activity is still a year away. The First Army staff will have to be made up of officers serving as staff members of both the army and of one of the corps, it is believed.

Clear Canal Zone Of 140 Refugees

WASHINGTON—The War Department, taking no chances on the possibility that spies and saboteurs might be among aliens gathered in the Army dragnet at Panama has loaded 140 aliens, mostly refugees from Central Europe, on the "American Legion" for shipment to New York.

The aliens were in the Canal Zone without passports and therefore had no legal right there.

Upon arrival in New York, the aliens will be turned over to the Immigration Service for whatever disposition is decided on by the Department of Justice.

Coast Guard Wins Rifle Matches Defeating 72 8-Man Squads

CAMP PERRY, O.—Coast Guard riflemen gave the Cavalry, Marines and Infantry a pointer or two in shooting with a service rifle in the national matches. The Coast Guards defeated 72 other 8-man squads on surprise targets at ranges from 200 to 600 yards.

The winners scored 560 points to take all honors. Ohio National Guard finished second with 539. Next came the cavalry with 535, Oregon National Guard with 533 and the Missouri Civilians with 527.

Personnel of the winning team was:

Corporal Paul Goulden of Boston, Wilfred Mitchell of Curtis Bay, Md.; Arthur P. Minor of Boston, Russell A. Banker of Cleveland, Kenneth R. Goodwin of Block Island, R. I.; August S. Hess of Milwaukee, Melvin O. Wilson of Baltimore and Manson E. Meekins of Ocean City, N. J.

Here is how the teams finished: Service—Coast Guard, 560; cavalry, 535; infantry, 520, marines, 509; Marine reserves, No. 1, 469; Naval Reserves No. 1, 439; organized reserves, 435; Naval Reserves No. 2, 400.

American Legion—Gold, 405; blue 366.

Average Draftee Is Sure Of His Job On Return

NEW YORK—The average worker called to military training will be assured of returning to his job, according to the American Management Association, which made a survey of a number of firms with a total of 300,000 employees.

He will maintain his seniority rights and group insurance when he returns to the job at his old rate of pay, the association said. Only in some cases will his salary continue while he is away, and he will not be paid the difference between his Army pay and regular pay.

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Training Canadian Pilots Down South

Plans for the training of 10,000 Canadian flyers in Florida and Texas this winter, announced in Army Times two weeks ago, are still in the formative stages, we understand.

Announcement has not yet been made by the United States-Canada Defense Board, but there has been considerable editorial comment and approval of the idea, and it looks like the plan is going thru.

A few days ago the Chicago Daily News editorially quoted Mayor LaGuardia, chairman of the American delegation of the defense board, as follows:

"Our task is to utilize the gifts of nature for the defense of our two countries, Canada and the United States."

"Some press comments," said the editorial in the Chicago Daily News, "express opinion that LaGuardia had reference chiefly to the establishment of United States defense projects in Canada. A west coast naval base is mentioned, and the much talked-of Alaska defense highway."

"However, it mustn't be overlooked that nature has bestowed gifts upon the United States, as well as Canada. Some of these, indeed, we possess exclusively. We ought to be willing to share these, at once."

"Outstanding among them, in our opinion, is our Southern wintertime climate. We trust the defense board is giving the most serious attention to our repeated suggestion that sites in our Southland be made available for training Canadian air pilots."

"Otherwise, the Canadian program is going to suffer, very shortly, from clipping effects of cold weather and snow. This is needless and silly. Canadian pilots trained in our South during the last war, even before we were directly involved. Moreover, it should be clear to everybody that the more pilots we have on this continent—both American and Canadian—the safer both countries will be from aggression. And that's the main idea."

Sure, that's the main idea, and as Ernest Lindley pointed out in his widely syndicated column Tuesday, the pilot-training program of Canada could be speeded up measurably if it were moved during the winter months to Texas and Florida or other southern states which enjoy warmth and sunshine and practically perfect flying weather in winter.

"If Britain goes down the aviators now being trained in Canada will become an immediate asset to the defense of the northern half of the western hemisphere. If Britain pulls through the winter, they will help to keep the war on the other side of the Atlantic," says Lindley. "It would therefore seem advantageous to us to facilitate the training of aviators for the Royal Canadian Air Force. And if a number of young Britishers should cross the Atlantic to enlist in the Canadian air force, the potential defenses of the western hemisphere would be strengthened."

Which, to repeat, is after all the main idea.

"Finding" the Soldier

Going through a year of service with the U. S. Army may be the means of helping hundreds of thousands of young citizens "find themselves" vocationally, if the elaborate plans now being made in the War Department are successful. The Department announced Thursday that 48 carefully selected Regular and Reserve officers and one civilian have been brought to Washington to attend a personnel classification course opening Monday at the War College. It is the Army's plan to apply the principles of modern scientific personnel management in sorting out the 900,000 men a year selected by conscription and the 200,000 guardsmen called to the colors. Thus the Army's newest recruits will be doubly selected.

Of importance to the Selectees and Guardsmen will be the opportunity to get expert guidance in the assignment to jobs, a factor which will in many cases enable them to return to civilian life with a much clearer idea of their abilities and aptitudes. In addition they will enjoy the opportunity to check against the findings of the personnel men by going through the experience of training on particular job assignments made on the basis of such findings.

Although public schools maintain counsel, guidance and placement activities, many young men get through high school and college without a very definite idea of what they can and want to do vocationally. The tremendous advantage the Army will have over the schools in this respect is obvious. The Army will have eminent specialists to help set up the laboratories and will have jobs on which to test the findings of their personnel experts.

Already, a well equipped psychometric laboratory has been set up at Ft. Dix with batteries of tests for general ability (the Army does not like the term, "intelligence tests") and specialized tests of the Minnesota variety for vocational aptitudes.

Thousands of employees will be used to make "punch cards" for incoming recruits so that in a few minutes, a demand for specialists in a

Hitler In Huddle Over Next Play

If the gory "first phase" of the Battle of Britain were described in football terms, it would be proper to say that the ball is still see-sawing back and forth in midfield and has now come to rest just inside the British Lions' 45 yard line while Hitler and his speedy Totalitarians go into a huddle to figure out the next play.

Things move so fast in mechanized warfare that the play may be in motion before this article reaches you, but it is safe to say that it is extremely unlikely to bring a touchdown and if it does, that score will not mean that the game is won.

Following the metaphor a little further, Quarterback Hitler has found the British line too strong and for the last ten days has taken to the air. But the British R. A. F. backs have broken up every pass, this week setting a new war record by batting down 175 Nazi planes in a single day. This week the stormy channel lived up to its reputation and produced the first rough weather of the winter season presaging the possible postponement of the Battle of Britain until next spring.

News arrived from Norway to the effect that the Nazis had returned hundreds of vessels commandeered from Norwegian shipping interests. During the last few days, the RAF bombers blasted Nazi ship concentrations from Norway to the coast of Portugal scattering and splintering boats and barges of every description.

Into action went the Big Berthas of this war, mighty cannons capable of shelling London from emplacements on the French Coast. This bombardment was discounted by the British and most military experts on the ground that the guns are inaccurate at that distance.

Columnists began to point out that

Hitler might not have intended to invade Britain but was threatening it in order to cover the Italian attack on the Suez Canal and Egypt or might be preparing a quick thrust through Spain to take Gibraltar and perform a monster pincer movement to pinch off the Mediterranean Sea with its important elements of the British fleet.

Such a pincers would have as its Eastern prong a German dominated Spain and a captured Gibraltar at the Eastern gate of the Mediterranean. Its Western prong would be an Italian dominated Egypt and Arabia abetted by a possible German thrust through the Balkans.

Whatever Hitler really contemplated he was at pains to conceal it. Halfback Ribbentrop went scurrying among team members, Italian Mussolini and Spanish Franco and there was talk of an assault on Gibraltar, a quick seizure of the Suez, a thrust across the channel with infantry and mechanized divisions under cover of bitter English channel weather.

John Bull set his teeth, patted his star RAF backs, even chuckled a bit at his opponent's discomfiture, knowing that Hitler was having a hard time explaining to his team why there was so much delay in sweeping across the British chalk cliff goal line.

Bloody but unbowed, the regulars on the British squad still showed no signs of weakening, still stared their Totalitarian enemies squarely in the eye and waited for a break to come, a fumble which might turn their defensive doggedness into a charging offensive.

The grim word to the English people was "We will hold that line. There are strong reserves which we have not even touched. Our time will come."

Headed South

—By Grant Powers



Towns Around Fort Dix Await Bonanza

FORT DIX, N. J.—This 7629-acre military reservation is surrounded by a number of small, sleepy towns that are now beginning to wake up. With 20,000 men expected at Fort Dix, enterprising business men are getting ready for a long-awaited bonanza.

Most of the towns are so situated as to realize nice profits in the cafe and entertainment business which is expected to be patronized by the soldiers.

Wrightstown, which cleaned up during the World War, probably won't be so lucky this time as Fort Dix's expansion program is being carried on in the general direction of Pointville, a tiny hamlet lying between Wrightstown and Brown's Mills. Wrightstown stands to profit some and already several new business ventures are being opened, but the intake won't be anything like it was in 1917.

There is no great jubilation among the operators of cafes in Wrightstown. Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell, commander of the 44th Division, said he might follow the precedent of 1917 and make the town dry.

portunity to check against the findings of the personnel men by going through the experience of training on particular job assignments made on the basis of such findings.

Although public schools maintain counsel, guidance and placement activities, many young men get through high school and college without a very definite idea of what they can and want to do vocationally. The tremendous advantage the Army will have over the schools in this respect is obvious. The Army will have eminent specialists to help set up the laboratories and will have jobs on which to test the findings of their personnel experts.

Already, a well equipped psychometric laboratory has been set up at Ft. Dix with batteries of tests for general ability (the Army does not like the term, "intelligence tests") and specialized tests of the Minnesota variety for vocational aptitudes.

Thousands of employees will be used to make "punch cards" for incoming recruits so that in a few minutes, a demand for specialists in a

given line will place the names and locations of the particular men fitted for the vocation in question. In addition, careful records will be kept of the test results, previous experience and training received in the Army so that at the expiration of a soldier's training period, the U. S. Employment service will be able to place him in industry.

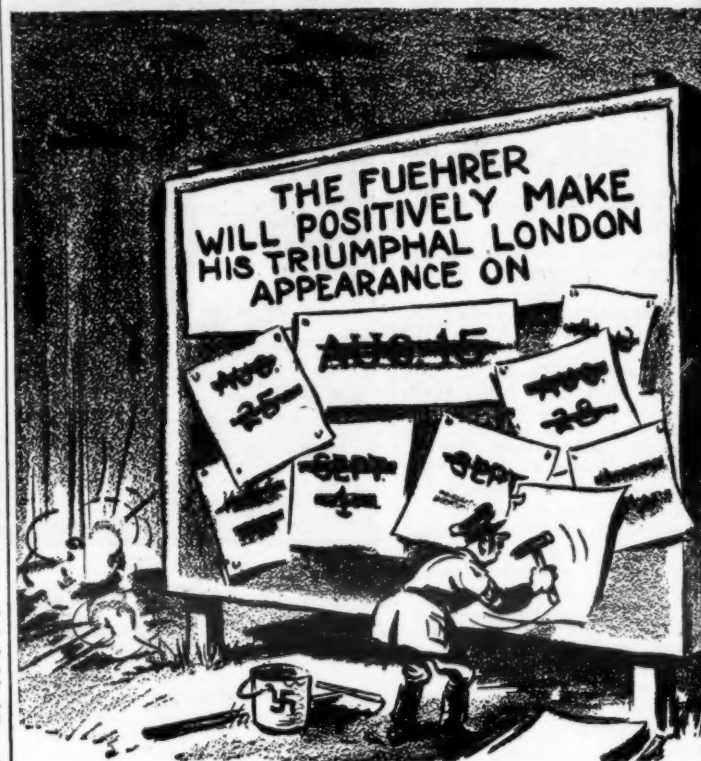
Uncle Sam's Army made tremendous strides during the World War when it went into the business of Army placement for Army jobs with little previous experience in dealing with large bodies of men.

The peacetime mobilization will give the Army a chance to put into effect the placement lessons learned in 1917.

But more important still, it will give hundreds of thousands of young Americans a chance to get help in the extremely difficult task of finding out what they can and want to do for a living.

That year in the Army may be worth a dozen years spent in civilian pursuits!

Still Waiting



—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

Hip Shots

A Harvard student reports that he has sighted a new comet. It may have been a tracer shell from one of those German Big Berthas.

Larry Evans, who is a mild-mannered publisher of a Florida weekly newspaper says he awoke one night in an Amazon jungle to see a 33-ft. Anaconda gliding across his stomach. The weight had awakened him. It is hard to figure how he saw it in the darkness of the jungle without the kind of moonshine you find in Florida.

Reichsmarshal Goering flew over London this week to see the situation for himself. He returned safely to the German side. The British gunners probably mistook him for one of their barrage balloons.

A girl's chances of grabbing herself a Naval midshipman are just twice as good as they were last year. There are to be two commencements next year, one in February and one in June complete with "June week" hops, etc. And just to clinch things for the clutches, a girls' college is to open soon near the Annapolis gates. Shucks, the gobs always get the breaks.

The Nazi American Bund has called the conscription act "damnable" and "vicious". Pretty soon you can look for preachers to come out against sin and soldiers to dislike extra duty. Just don't seem natural.

A headline reads "Drives '20 Model at 90." It's usually the other way around.

The Health Service suggests that people ought to exercise their toes by picking up marbles with them. Ever try picking up tacks with your heel from the barrack floor, while stumbling toward the dim light at the end of the hall about three in the morning.

The Japs have made plans for a new totalitarian form of government. So far, they have not found a suitable name for it, since "Nazi" and "Fascist" have already been pre-empted. The name is unlikely to be "Sukiyaki," because that is cooked up in the open where you can see what is going into it.

Army Forms 24 Air Base Groups From Squadrons

WASHINGTON—To create units more easily administrated, 24 Air Base Squadrons of the Army have been organized into an equal number of Air Base Groups. The former large squadrons, not uniform in size, were converted into groups which normally will contain three squadrons.

Each group will consist of a base headquarters and headquarters squadron, an air base squadron and a materiel squadron. Increased mobility is afforded in the reorganization. The small materiel squadrons can be readily detached from the group and sent into the field to operate temporary airdromes.

The Mess Line

Sergeant: What were you doing before you joined the Army?
Rook: Selling clothes.
Sgt.: Did you sell much?
Rook: Every stitch except the pants I wore when I enlisted.

C. O.: Remember, young man, a well done does not have to be done again.
Pvt.: Does that go for the moon job on the parade ground?

There was a tough guy from Korea who tried to pick up a big stone. After a tussle, he strained a back muscle. Now he wishes he'd left it alone.

1st Rookie: How big is an Army post?
2nd Rookie: What kind of an Army post?
1st: A big Army post.
2nd: How big?

Lieutenant (lecturing): A fly 30,000,000 eggs a summer.
K. P.: Whew! Can you imagine if a fly could cackle?

Civilian: I drink a cup of hot water every morning.
Soldier: We do too, only the water is called coffee.

Rookie: I got just one piece of clothing that fits me.
Old-Timer: What's that?
Rookie: My necktie.

1st Sgt.: Is that rookie in company a steady worker?
2nd Sgt.: If he was any steadier he'd be motionless.

Mess Officer (tasting): You call that soup, do you?
Cook: No, sir. That's some we're heating on the stove.

Letters

Editor, Army Times,
I would like to take the opportunity to compliment your editor for such excellent newspaper. I think contains more news of interest to enlisted man than any paper I read. My only regret is that it is not published daily.

In closing, I will say that your paper is a great success and I am sure that all men in the Army will be looking forward to its publication.

Clifford A. I.
Sgt. Recruiting Station
Fremont, Neb.

Editor, Army Times,

Your paper already appears to be a vital unit of the "Fourth Estate" and we wish you every success in its publication.

James S. Webb
2nd Lieut., CA
Publicity Officer, 68th CA
Fort Williams

Germany, Italy, Japan Alternately Teint and Strike at British Empire

The British Empire on which the sun never sets, was like a giant caught in the tentacles of three headed octopus last week. The biggest head, labeled Germany was held away by the British right arm from the British chest where it was attempting to sink its teeth in the beating heart of the Empire. Gnawing at the British stomach was a middle sized head labeled Italy straining to cut the Suez lifeline. Farther off, but definitely threatening was the smallest head, Japan, looking with glittering eyes at the heel of the Malay Peninsula where British Singapore's mighty naval guns in defense of the jeweled Indies.

The great military sport of the Axis powers has been in accordance with the best military strategy. Strong forces are thrown against a point in the far-flung battle line by one of the dictator partners compelling Britain to reinforce that point. The pressure maintained long enough for another Axis partner to snip off a factor in another part of the world.

That is what happened when the Axis seized the sandy wastes of British Somaliland to menace Aden. This week while Nazi planes were striking at the heart of Britain, Italy began a three pronged drive to capture the territories which flank the Red Sea, Egypt and Arabia and British Sudan, fired by a dream of building an empire greater than Ancient Rome's.

An Italian army of 260,000 (estimated) under the "Hero of Abyssinia", Graziani, plunged 60 miles into sandy wastes of the Sahara, hugging the Mediterranean coast thrust toward Alexandria, without coming to grips with Britain's small but tough and desert-wise army of 100,000.

Britain hinted that the going would get tougher for the Italians as that the world might see another "treat from Moscow" with "bitter cold" instead of "bitter cold" to cut the Italians down. (Day temperature reported to be 140 degrees, no fighting weather for Europeans).

So, the road Graziani's army must travel hugs the coast-line and is within range of warships along the coast.

Britain tried with sarcastic attempts to draw the Italian stay-at-home fleet into action, but without success.

Second prong of the Italian attack based on Eritrea, thought to be pushing toward Port Sudan on the Red Sea. A third force was pushing toward the Nile from southern Egypt via oases in the desert. The British knowing that water in the desert is more important than bullets, blasted wells and salted the waters to block the advance.

An estimated total of 350,000 British and colonial troops, including 80,000 Egyptian troops, but to the north two possibilities worried the British. Hitler might lead an army through the Balkans to join the Italian assault on the Middle East. Hitler might rouse in and assault Gibraltar via the Atlantic door.

Russia was as inscrutable and all of menace as ever. Since the days of Genghis Kahn, huge Russia like a monster glacier has flowed slowly, sometimes a foot in a hundred years toward Europe on the West and Japan and China on the East. The pressure is felt and feared especially by the so-called buffer states along the Russian eastern frontier. It is still impossible to say whether Russia will enter the present war and if so on which side.

But this week, Russia called up new classes of recruits and an intensive training. A good guess would be that Russia is waiting to use her vast resources to see whether Britain nor the totalitarians win a decisive victory and emerge strong enough to attack Asia.

Italy, Japan, seeing the United States arming at great speed and concerned with the rich East Indies which seemed ripe for the picking began to sing love songs to the Russians so as to have one enemy to worry about in her unsuccessful conquest of Eastern Asia.

As if to prove that Japan felt her interests were inseparable from those of the Axis powers, the Japanese cabinet announced a new "Pan-Asian" state similar to that of Italy. Reports reached the U. S.

that a Nazi sea raider was using Kobe as a base.

Japan, already firmly based on Hanian Island, took a domineering tone toward Indo-China as soon as France was defeated. That move was part of the three headed octopus move against Britain and Britain's world. To all intents and purposes, Japan wanted a southern base from which to attack China and end the war in which Japan was stuck as firmly as if China were the tar baby in the fable. But actually Japan was looking greedily at the rich Dutch East Indies.

Singapore, one of the most powerful naval bases in the world, stood in the way of Japan's impatient fleet. But Axis partner Mussolini kept what part of the British heavy fleet units not engaged with Axis partner Hitler safely immobilized in the Mediterranean by simply refusing to fight on the sea. The British could not afford to spare heavy fleet units for Asiatic service.

The dictators' threefold plan of dividing most of the world into three parts, "Asia for Asiatics," "the Mediterranean for Italy," and "Europe for Germany," began running into serious trouble when Britain and the United States concluded the destroyer-Atlantic bases deal.

Immediately both Britain and the United States were strengthened. The destroyers may make it possible for Britain to send heavier fleet units to Singapore. That may not even be necessary, for this week, the U. S. began talking tough to Japan on the strength of a promise that the British grand fleet would patrol the Atlantic even if the British Isles were lost. That left Admiral Richardson's Pacific fleet free to deal with Japan in the Pacific, if war should threaten.

America placed a ban on scrap iron and aviation gas. Far off on the horizon of America appears a tiny speck of cloud which experienced political weather observers said might be war. It all depended, they opined sagely, on a number of things. Chiefly among them was the possibility that Germany might win the Battle of Britain and force the retreat of the British fleet to American bases. In that case, we would be in it, they said, without further ado.

Spain, it was argued, is the traditional mother country of the Latin American republics, logical point of approach for conquest of the Western hemisphere. Spain is an Axis partner whether she will or not. After the Battle of Britain might come the Battle of America.

Thoroughly aroused to the danger, America agreed to conscription, called out the National Guard, began to prepare soberly to meet any military eventuality.

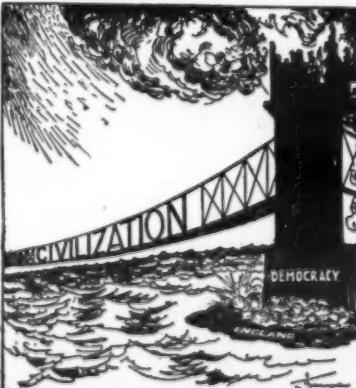
Whether America liked it or not, her destiny was becoming bound up with the fate of the British Empire and Britain seeing that realization gradually dawn upon the great mass of American people, was encouraged to believe that help might come in time for the Empire to avoid disintegration.

500 Guardsmen Serve At Bankhead Funeral

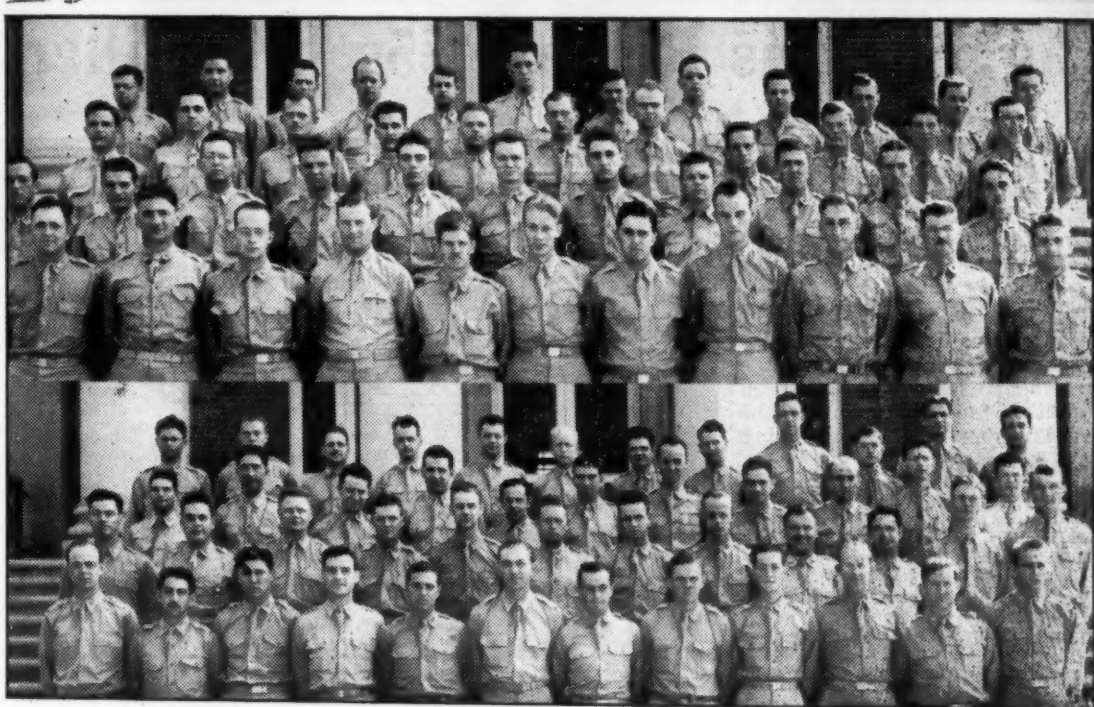
JASPER, Ala.—Between 400 and 500 Alabama National Guardsmen formed a guard of honor during the funeral services for Speaker William B. Bankhead. Brig. Gen. J. C. Persons was in command of the troops.

Included in the group were approximately 100 guardsmen from Gadsden and Attalla, and the Third Battalion from Birmingham, including Headquarters Troop 23, Cavalry Division, and Headquarters Troop 55, Cavalry Brigade. Major Harry E. Smith was in charge of the Third Battalion.

London Bridge Is - ?



Thomas in Detroit News



These Engineer Reserve officers completed a refresher course at Fort Belvoir, Va., September 10. They came from all over the United States to brush up on chemical warfare, camouflage, demolitions and the hundred and one other things an engineer in the Army must know.

Beginning with the back row, upper group as Row one, down the picture, the officers are l to rt Grandman, Hatch, Hawkins, Heldt, Hocker, Hodges, Hooper, Hutton, Jackson, Jacobs, Janosik, and B. D. Jones; Row two, Dye, Eisiminger, Fralick, Fraser, Gara, Gattis, Gilmore, Gittlen, Goode, Gregory, and Griffin; Row three, Boyd, Brassamle, Caldwell, Carroll, Chumley, Claffey, Clarke, Collins, Crawford, Decker and Dumbledeman; Row four, Allen, Applebaum, Bacon, Baker, Barney, Beckwith, Besner, Birch, Blessing, Blount and Boresch.

Group two Row one, (back), Thompson, Tibbs, Trow, Vallier, Warren, Weston, Wilkenson, Williams, Willis, Woronovich and Yarchin; Row two, Picou, Polich, Quay, Radcliffe, Robbins, Sampson, Scherrer, Sherwin, Sly, Snetzer and Stuart; Row three, McNally, Nelson, Nero, Northington, Olson, Page, Penney, Peters, Petro, Pettinato, Pfeil and Pickering; Row four, C. R. Jones, Kalman, Koch, Krawitz, Laubenheimer, Liedike, Lipton, Love, Lowry, Maloney, Martin and McCullough.

Says U. S. Has All Chemicals It Needs In War

DETROIT — The United States, through secret scientific advances, today is self-sufficient in the essential chemicals for national defense.

This was stressed before the American Chemical Society here by Dr. Colin C. Fink, professor of electrochemistry at Columbia university.

"Of all the 20-odd metals that are now required in warfare," Dr. Fink declared, "no single country is well supplied. Our own country is fortunate in possessing ample supplies of most of them. As to the seven in which we are deficient, the metallurgists of America can be counted on to meet any emergency through the utilization of low-grade ores, or the substitution of other metals."

Of the utmost importance to America, Prof. Fink said, are antimony, chromium, manganese, mercury, nickel, tin and tungsten. In the past, we have had to import the greater part of these metals.

First in significance, he said, is manganese. We have been engaged with this problem since 1917 and have recently succeeded in developing a method of extracting the metal from American low-grade ores. Tin has also been one of our weaknesses. Scientists found that by changing over to an electrochemical process in manufacture we could preserve over half the tin used in the old process.

In an emergency, Dr. Fink said, the tungsten deposits of Nevada can be increased many times. Furthermore, a metal called molybdenum, of which the U. S. has 85 percent of the world's supply, can be substituted for tungsten. The U. S. is deficient in nickel, but can always get plenty from Canada. In fact, this country controls the factories essential for processing the metal.

General Tells Soldiers to Be Tough, but Human

EL PASO, Tex.—Military training inspires the golden rule, or at least it does in a good soldier, Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, Cavalry Division commander at Fort Bliss, told a group of CMTC trainees here.

Gen. Joyce said that "you should always do as you would have others do unto you."

"A soldier should never be soft," he said. "Be tough, but always be human and always think of the other man."

NEW ALABAMA AIRPORT

WASHINGTON—The War Department has authorized a new auxiliary landing field at Montgomery, Ala.

It will be used by pilots of Southeast Air Corps Training Center of Maxwell Field.

The Defense Week ...

WASHINGTON—America redoubled its efforts to deal with spies and saboteurs this week, smarting from the body blow struck at defense rearmament by the Hercules powder plant disaster.

The Kenvil, N. J. environs of the plant were being combed for clues to the cause of the explosion. Although no charge of sabotage was made by investigators, it is a fact that if saboteurs set off the bloody holocaust, they cunningly struck at the weakest link in the chain of American rearmament.

Destruction of the Kenvil plant left only one privately owned smokeless powder plant in operation, Dupont's at Carney's Point N. J. Powder plants take time to build. If work started tomorrow on a new plant, it would be about 10 months before a single ounce of powder could be manufactured there.

Spurred by the grave blow to rearmament hopes, the F. B. I. redoubled its efforts to spot possible foreign agents in key plants. It was reported that strangers were inspecting government military orders, claiming to be War Department inspectors. The Department warned manufacturers that its inspectors had special identification which should be checked in each case.

Philadelphia organized a third of its police force into special groups to deal with espionage and sabotage, a total of 1650 policemen.

ALL FOR DEFENSE

On other defense fronts, labor, the Office of Education, construction, the Boy Scouts and their sister organization, the Girl Scouts, made news as the basic elements of American life like iron filings slowly turned to point at the powerful magnet of preparedness. Their activities formed a backdrop for the spotlighted appearance of the first contingent of National Guards at the local armories and the Presidential conscription proclamation, prologue to a monster draft Army.

Building trade unions agreed to work double shifts at straight time, an important preliminary step to dealing with the monster housing problem facing the government in cantonments and nearby key industrial plants. Sidney Hillman, labor member of the Defense advisory commission, promised labor that contractors would be compelled to adhere to labor laws so that "social gains might not be lost in the scramble." But out in Detroit General Motors was threatened with a walkout strike in its submarine Diesel plant.

Forty-nine educational organizations sent representatives to meet in Washington to "mobilize the educational resources of the nation in the interest of national defense. U. S. Commissioner of Education John

W. Studebaker, added a new question to the analysis of course values: "Does the study fit in with the guide posts set up for defense of ourselves and our country?"

MEN WANT TRAINING

Meanwhile vocational courses promising to lead to immediate employment in defense industries, were crowded to the doors by eager students. The CCC announced new expansion in the training of machine operators and mechanics. The NYA made similar announcements affecting 150,000 young men. Teachers, who have for the last 10 years complained that their students lacked the sure incentive of a job in sight, now found themselves unable to supply the imperious demand for instruction.

Forecasting the time when American air routes will be as crowded with planes as its roads are now crowded with automobiles, every airport in the country was reporting its fields crowded with young and old seeking to learn flying. Aviation enthusiasts freely predicted that flying as a common, everyday activity like driving a car is next door to arriving. There was talk of bringing Canadian pilots into the South to train them for service in Hemisphere defense.

Headlines filled the papers to announce the construction of new defense plants, the granting of new Army and Navy contracts for ships, planes, tanks, trucks, munitions, materiel. Construction proceeded day and night at the large Army cantonments as the War Department made a desperate effort to house the already arriving contingents of new troops.

In spite of double and triple shifts, there seemed good reason to believe that delay in passage of the conscription bill might have prolonged the use of tent cantonments by newly selected draftees and newly called Guardsmen.

NO FORCED DISCIPLINE

Even the Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls were getting their assignments for defense activities as America unconsciously followed the pattern of discipline set by the totalitarian nations.

Only in America, there was no forced discipline, for a great democracy was girding its loins for threatened combat and citizens were in a mood to impose on themselves voluntarily a sterner discipline than dictators have been able to impose on their hapless subjects.

America this week has been busily engaged in trying to prove to the world that democracy is not decadent as Hitler and Mussolini have said, but a vital and powerful force capable of working hard with unity of purpose and with more enthusiasm than could possibly be generated among peoples who lost their freedom.

Bigger Guns Replace 75s In Artillery

Do yuh hear the song they sing?
There's a mad note, a wild note
In each shiny, hot, steel throat
Of the rumblin',
Bumblin'
Guns!

"Artillery conquers, infantry occupies", said a French military writer, and though the statement as it stands has been disputed few have denied the great importance of the big guns in battle.

They accounted for 70 percent of the gunshot wounds among American troops during the World War, and though air power has changed the situation since then, field artillery is still a vital factor in warfare. Planes can do some of their work but when fog and rain cover the ground, bombers must return to their bases. Only the guns can pound, pound, pound through any kind of weather.

When the U. S. entered the war, the Army adopted as standard the French 75-mm field piece. It hurled a 3-inch, 15-pound shell four miles. It was the most efficient gun of its time, and is still a good gun—for the shape it's in. The trouble is, it has ceased to be standard; the standard has been raised to a higher caliber, a heavier piece, a more powerful gun all around.

When the war ended, Germany lost most of its armament and in rearming in 1933, the nation was forced to start from scratch. Nazi leaders hit upon the 105-mm as a standard and began to build its artillery around that. It is twice as big as the 75 and twice as powerful. It is even more accurate. Being a howitzer, it can loop its shells over hills and natural barricades—which the 75mm cannot do—and by stepping up the powder charge the gun can be used for direct fire on visible moving targets, such as tanks.

WAR REVAMPED 75'S

While the Nazis were doing this, none of the other countries made important changes in their World War stocks. The U. S. put rubber tires on some of its 3500 75's, modernized others with a complete new carriage, and finally did begin work on the development of a 105-mm howitzer. It increased the range of the 75's to 7½ miles, improved its traverse and elevation.

Heavy guns were an important factor in Germany's victory over France. Today the U. S. Army has no 105-mm howitzers on hand, except two pilot models. Enough of the guns are on order to nearly equip the nine Regular Army divisions, while funds are available for many hundreds more. Deliveries will start in January, but it will be 2½ years before Regulars and Guards are fully equipped with the new weapon.

In the meantime, the Army will rely on the 75. Officials admit frankly that it is not equal to the 105. In fact, last week the latter was made the standard field piece of the American Army. Each division will have three battalions of 12 105-mm howitzers each and one battalion of heavier artillery made up of 12 155-mm howitzers and a battery of 75's for use against tanks.

Some criticism has been directed at the War Department for spending \$8000 apiece to remodel the 75's, instead of starting production earlier on the 105's. The latter cost \$25,000 each. The answer, officials state, is that the 105's were not perfected until last January and if production were started earlier an inferior gun would have been resulted. Besides, the 75 is an excellent antitank gun and will have an important place in the Army's artillery. And with time potentially an important factor in rearming, it must be remembered that there is still a huge stock of 75-mm ammunition on hand.

NEW GUNS DEVELOPED

For use farther back of the lines we would have to use 155-mm howitzers dating from the World War. To replace them are medium artillery, the Ordnance Department having under development a new 155-mm and a 4-7-inch gun.

For use still farther back, attached to Army headquarters, there are stocks of more 155s. To replace them are new 155s and an 8-inch howitzer.

Under development are two big weapons for the field artillery, an 8-inch gun with a range of 20 miles, and a new 240-mm howitzer with a range of 18 miles. The latter can be set up ready for action in 30 minutes. It took six hours to set up the World War 240 which the U. S. still has.

Military officials believe it may be as much as five years before the



Still a dependable field artillery piece is the 75-mm gun used extensively during the World War I. The French used the gun in large numbers in an effort to stop the German drive which ended in the defeat of France. The 75s were the only guns which could be used effectively against the German super tanks. The picture shows a camouflaged 75 in action.

Colored Troop Units To Be Expanded Proportionately In New Draft Army

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced Sept. 16, that with the enactment of the Selective Service Act it plans to organize several new colored regiments for the Army and to expand existing organizations to full war strength. The expansion will affect both combat and service organizations of the Regular Army and the National Guard, such as Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Quartermasters Corps.

Colored citizens constitute approximately nine per cent of the total population of the United States and the men selected for military service will be in about the same ratio. Of the first increment of 400,000 men to be called into the service about 36,000 will be colored.

Until recently the following were colored organizations in the Regular Army: 24th Inf., Fort Benning, Ga.; 25th Inf., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; 9th Cav., Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Myer, Va. and West Point, N. Y.; School Detachment, Fort Sill, Okla.; Army War College, D. C. and Fort Belvoir, Va.; 48th Q. M., Fort Bragg, N. C.; Fort Benning, Ga.; Fort Knox, Ky. and Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 47th Q. M., Fort Lewis, Wash. and Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Recently the following new colored combat units were organized in the Regular Army:

349th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.; 76th A-A Bat., (to be expanded into a regiment), 77th A-A Bat., (to be expanded into a regiment), and 41st Eng., Fort Bragg, N. C.; 12 Truck Companies, at various stations, and 1 Chemical Company, Fort Eustis, Va.

As soon as the first selected men are brought into the service, it is planned to expand all these units to full war strength. The creation of additional colored combat organizations is now under consideration.

The following colored National Guard organizations will soon be

Army is fully equipped with all this modern artillery. Lack of funds is the reason given for not being ready with plans for the guns. Up until recently the limited funds for research and development had to be concentrated on a few vital projects. For example, it is said the development of the 4-7-inch medium gun, now getting under way, was carried on for some years after the World War, but had to be abandoned in 1928 for lack of money.

NOT PESSIMISTIC

Maj. Gen. Robert M. Danford, Chief of Field Artillery, is not pessimistic about the situation, however. He does not believe the American Army equipped with the old 75's would suffer the same fate as the French, if pitted against a foe with modern weapons.

"The Germans shouldn't have run over the French 75s the way they did," he says. "From reports coming back, it seems the loss of command of the air, fifth column activity and the French defeatist attitude were chiefly responsible for beating France. With good training and high morale, we could take our present weapons and give a good account of ourselves."

called into Federal service for one year's active duty training, and recruited to full war strength:

369th C. A. (A-A), N. Y.; 184th F. A., Ill.; and 372nd Inf. D. C., Md.; N. J., Ohio and Mass.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority, in cooperation with the Army, is making a start in the development of colored personnel for the aviation service. Pilots, mechanics, and other specialists must first be trained as a nucleus for the formation of colored aviation units.

Calling Foreign Posts—

In the first batch of stories received by young ARMY TIMES from a foreign post of the U. S. A., there are two good yarns from Panama's Major L. D. Carter, Quarry Heights. One is about Corporal Steele's record run across the Isthmus and the other about Major F. E. Rundall's motor repair shop at Corozal, with pictures and a squib for good measure.

Army Times wishes to become the newspaper of the men in the Army, wherever Uncle Sam's doughboys are picking them up and putting them down, wherever the mechanized units are raising the dust or the air corps may be making atmosphere into prop wash.

That means the TIMES staff would like to get a lot more stories like the ones from Quarry Heights as well as stories from posts in the continental boundaries of the United States.

Three Brothers In Guard

PROVIDENCE—The three brothers, in Horridge, marched off as one when Battery D of the 243rd Coast Artillery, Rhode Island National Guard, marched off to take its post as an active unit in the country's defense forces.

All privates, and all within an age span of four years, the brothers will leave a big gap in the Horridge family. William 18, is the youngest. Morrison is 20 and Homer 22.

Tactical Blunder

The Colonel winced to see a buck
A-shoeing of a horse:
"Lad, what were you in civil life?"
The buck (whose name was Morse)
Said: "Colonel, in those happy days
Which seem so long ago,
A clerk was I—a good one too—
A clerk from head to toe."

The Colonel brushed away a tear
From out a gloomy eye:
"Then have we no horse-shoer
In this blank-blank cavalry?"
"Oh, yes sir, Colonel," Morse replied
And gave his head a jerk,
"You'll find him in the office. He's
The Captain's company clerk."

—TONY MARCH

General Marshall Tells Guardsmen Their Job is to Train the Men Selected Through Draft

"If we are strong enough, peace, democracy, and our American way of life will be the reward," said General George C. Marshall in closing his address to the National Guard over Columbia Broadcasting System Monday night Sept. 16. A full text of the Chief of Staff's address follows.

This afternoon the President gave the final approval to the act of Congress creating a system of selective service for compulsory military training, a great fundamental stride toward preparation of this country to defend itself, to protect its freedom of government and its compelling interests in the Western Hemisphere. This morning some 60,000 citizen-soldiers of the National Guard left comfortable homes, their families and their jobs to fulfill their patriotic mission as members of the Army of the United States.

Within the next ten days these troops will concentrate in divisional camps in New Jersey, South Carolina, Oklahoma, and the State of Washington to start on a period of intensive military training. Along the East and West coasts of the United States, Harbor Defense units of the Guard will move into camps and commence their training in the handling of heavy seacoast guns and smaller weapons. Antiaircraft regiments will assemble at special firing centers to commence practical training in this vital service. National Guard air squadrons of observation planes will move to air fields to perfect their coordinated training with other branches of the Army.

NATION FACES PERIL

I wish to emphasize the importance of these preparations. We are at peace with every nation in the world. Nevertheless it is the feeling of the War Department that the next six months include the possibility of being the most critical period in the history of this nation. Ordinary common sense indicates that our preparations should be made accordingly.

The situation today is utterly different from that of 1917. Then we were at war—but we foresaw small possibility of military danger to this country. Today such a possibility trembles on the verge of becoming a probability. Then we could proceed with deliberation. We could wait until we built cantonments, until we first trained officers later to train the men, until we were prepared to form a field Army. We did not need to worry about arms, equipment, and ammunition—our Allies were prepared to supply these necessities.

Today time is at a premium and modern arms and equipment must be provided by our own industries—not by allies. We must be prepared to stand alone. We can not depend on others for protection during a prolonged period of preparation.

Therefore, the mobilization this morning of the first increment of the National Guard is the first long step in the preparation of an adequate Army of citizen-soldiers to man our defenses.

EUROPE BLAZED QUICKLY

Testifying before a Congressional Committee last February I made the statement that our preparations for defense should be carried out in an orderly, businesslike manner, proceeding step by step, in accordance with the major developments abroad; that if Europe blazed in the late spring or summer, we must put our house in order before the sparks reached the Western Hemisphere.

Even so, it must be admitted that I only partially visualized the full extent of the conflagration, and the rapidity with which it was to overwhelm the Continent of Europe. Yet, at the time, there was severe criticism of that statement as being unnecessarily alarming.

Today the public and the press are demanding action, immediate and all-inclusive, and there is a more general appreciation of the hazards of our situation. But I fear that

there is not so clear an understanding of just what is required in order to produce the desired results.

The time-consuming process of manufacturing materiel—planes, tanks, and other munitions—partially comprehended, though patience and fears are productive demands for miracles to overcome delays due to past public indifference. Also, I fear that we expect too much of machines. We fail to realize two things: first, that the finest plane or tank or gun in the world is literally worthless without technicians trained as soldiers, hardened, seasoned and highly disciplined to maintain and operate it; and second, that success in combat depends primarily upon the development of the trained combat team composed of all arms. This battle team is the most difficult, the most complicated of all teams to create, because it must operate on unknown ground in darkness, as well as in daylight, amidst incredible confusion, danger, hardship, and discouragements. It is a team of many parts, the development of which remains the most little-advertised, hard-bitten task of the soldier with his artillery support.

From a foreign source, a veteran of the recent fighting, we got comment: "Wars are still fought men even though they use elaborate weapons. Troops of all kinds are therefore have physical fitness, toughness that will guarantee vitality and endurance under prolonged strain."

A German general staff officer credited with this summary of Army's recent success:

INFANTRY STILL SUPREME

"Our success is due to close cooperation between the air force, armoured troops, motorized engineers and infantry. Of course the infantry finally hold the ground, but all of help to bring it up. Our men are simple in the extreme; they are understood by every soldier in the Army. Our foot infantry is the backbone in the world. Their principal job is to keep them marching, and the job of every arm is to keep them marching forward into enemy land." "We must," he says, "on a broad front with more divisions and air force. The initial resistance is too strong for the armoured troops to penetrate it is broken by dive bombers and additional artillery. The way must be cleared for the infantry with the final decision lies. This requires perfect communication and coordination between arms; further, it requires a singleness of command purpose." He is describing a highly organized team, a balanced team, contrast to a few highly developed specialties each operating somewhat according to its own theory of combat.

The War Department has early followed the development of war in Europe for the purpose of analyzing the reasons for the success of one army or the failure of another. While the importance of specialized training is apparent to observers, tremendous importance is placed on the training of seasoned soldiers, welded into a team is the outstanding impression. There is no royal road to training. It cannot be obtained by reading books or sitting in barracks. The only way we can prepare ourselves for the future is to get in the open, in all kinds of weather and take advantage of the lessons learned on nations who are less fortunately situated.

GUARDS TO TRAIN DRAFTED

The original recommendation of the War Department that this year's increment of the National Guard be ordered into active service last year was based on the necessity for trying to develop a special reinforcement for the small body of mobile troops of the Regular Army available in Continental United States. Today, the entry of this year's increment of the National Guard on duty must also serve another purpose. These divisions, these regiments and squadrons that joined the Army of the United States this morning, must prepare themselves as quickly as possible to receive and train their portion of the young men selected under the democratic method of the new law just given force.

(Continued on Page 7)

Patterson Urges All Americans To Work for Defense

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Speaking at a nation-wide radio hook-up, Assistant Secretary of War Robert Patterson warned the American people in a Constitution Day address "today is a time of need" and must prepare our national defense to meet any emergency. Mr. Patterson spoke here on "National Defense and the Constitution."

It has been our good fortune that defense has not often been a pressing problem," he said. "In the 150 years since the adoption of the Constitution we have had only three wars in which the nation's military strength has been put to a hard test. Today we are faced with a national defense problem. There is no escaping—the reality of events across the Atlantic."

Military power means an army of men, thoroughly trained and fully equipped with the most efficient weapons of war—we are building an army that will have the ability to carry the first thrusts against the Western Hemisphere.

We are not a martial people. Americans in times past have lacked vigor and determination to fight when they were convinced that the national safety called for fighting."

On the following day Mr. Patterson addressed the 18th Annual Conference of the National Industrial Advertisers Association at Detroit. Excerpts from his talk follow:

In these critical times, the biggest job for advertising men is to advertise America to Americans. America needs no advertisement. The people of Europe and Asia know what America means."

To keep America free for Americans, to protect the Western Hemisphere from attack by a foreign power, we have "only three months ago" undertaken an armament program on a large scale. To expect that we could accomplish in a few months what it has taken Germany seven years to do, is to ask for the impossible. Yet there is an increasing momentum in our efforts which breaks a steadily growing strength. We are far from being adequately prepared, but we are not wholly unprepared. Men and munitions are coming to move. Their steady flow will cause grave concern to those who may be plotting against us.

"The unfolding of the armament program gives additional impetus to the advantages of the American way of life. Cooperation is the keynote. The word 'compulsion' seldom appears in the national defense vocabulary. The Army and the Navy; the armed forces and the other government agencies; the government and industry; management and labor are cooperating in the national effort. The Advisory Commission for National Defense is coordinating the program. Democracy has gone into action."

Both the troops of the Regular establishment and those of the National Guard must absorb in their ranks the men of the Selective Service act and give them their military training. Furthermore, thousands of officers of the Reserve corps, main products of the ROTC in our colleges and universities, are either on active duty or are being called such duty to provide the necessary additional leaders. In other words the National Defense Act of 1917 and 1918, is being put into effect in a business-like manner. The Selective Service act has added the touch of authority to enable America to go to work effectively against the business of preparing herself against the uncertainties, the threatened dangers of the immediate future.

Marshall

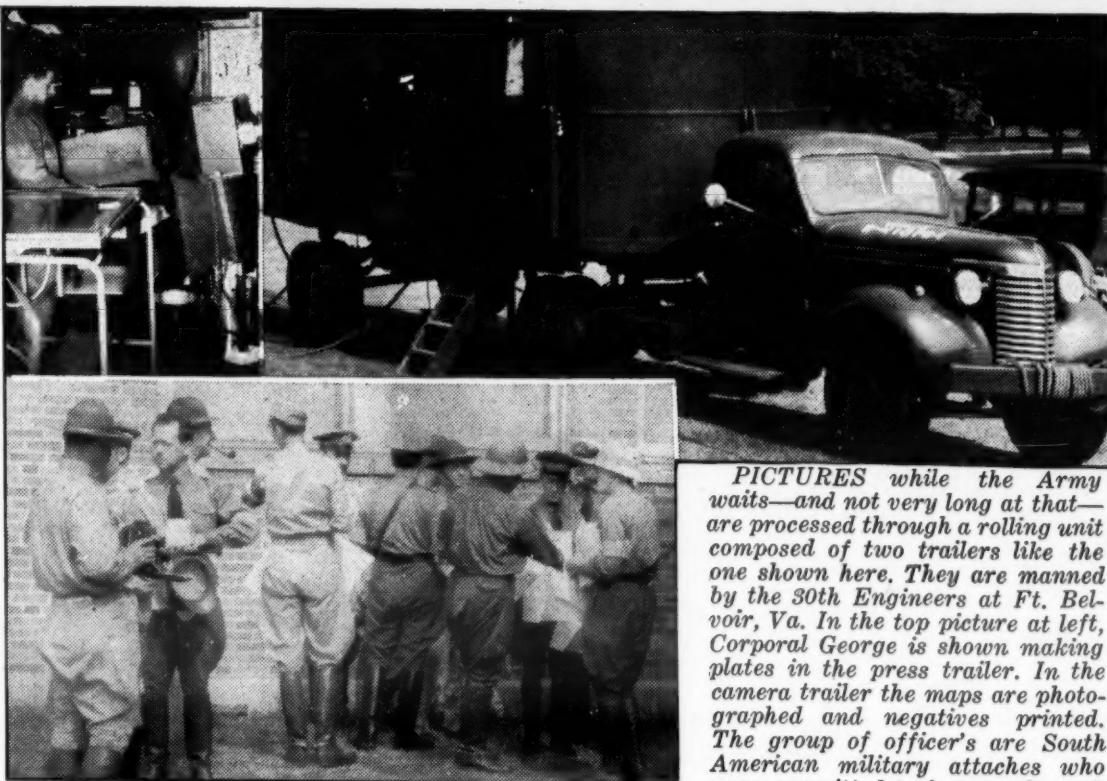
(Continued from Page 6)

ect by the signature of the President.

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WAIT ON HOUSING, IF—

The consummation of War Department plans must be governed by the need with which adequate shelter can be provided. Until funds were made available the Department could not plan for such important details. Now the problem is the completion of temporary hospitals, sewage and water systems, buildings and other necessities of healthful life. So long as the international situation permits, we will proceed only as rapidly as adequate shelter can be provided. In turn, the trainees under the Selective Service act will be called at as rapidly as units of the Regular establishment and National Guard



PICTURES while the Army waits—and not very long at that—are processed through a rolling unit composed of two trailers like the one shown here. They are manned by the 30th Engineers at Ft. Belvoir, Va. In the top picture at left, Corporal George is shown making plates in the press trailer. In the camera trailer the maps are photographed and negatives printed. The group of officer's are South American military attaches who were permitted to inspect the unit at the fort.

Third Cavalry, Split Since War, Is Reunited at Virginia Post

FORT HUNT, Va.—After being separated since the close of the World War, the Regular Army's Third Cavalry has been mobilized at its headquarters here.

Two long-missing troops, A and B, arrived late this week from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., where they had been stationed since 1919. The two troops, forming the 2nd Squadron, made the journey by train. Lt. Col. Rexford E. Willoughby, who was a

corporal in Troop B on the Mexican border in 1916, rejoined the squadron as commander after a lapse of 24 years.

Commanding the integrated 3rd Regiment is Col. W. W. Gordon. The newly arrived cavalymen, nine officers and 175 men, were assigned to new barracks. Their transfer was part of a program to strengthen the defenses of Washington.

How Things Look Along First Line of Defense

WASHINGTON—Here is how it looks with the Navy since the recent contracts were awarded to give us the greatest Navy ever projected in the history of the world:

Type	In Service	Building	New Contracts	Total
Battleships	15	10	7	32
Aircraft carriers	6	4	8	18
Cruisers	37	21	27	85
*Destroyers	197	56	115	368
Submarines	103	39	43	185
Totals	358	130	200	688

* Does not include 50 destroyers traded to Britain for U. S. naval and air bases, but does include 46 old destroyers converted for special types of work.

New Commander of Fourth Corps Inspects Fort Bragg

FT. BRAGG, S. C.—Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, who is to take command of the 4th Corps Area Oct. 1, made a flying trip to this post Sept. 16 to inspect the camp and new cantonment area of the 9th Division.

Guard of honor for the 4th Corps commander designate was the 1st Batn., 36th FA and the band of the 4th FA. Battery C of the 4th FA fired the 13 gun salute from positions on Pope Field.

General Short is to succeed Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, who is to retire for age next January.

GENERAL TERRY COMES EAST

WASHINGTON — Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Terry has been transferred from the command of the 6th Coast Artillery, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., to command the First Coast Artillery District with headquarters at Boston.

Gen. Terry was promoted from colonel to brigadier general on Sept. 1. He was graduated from West Point in 1908.

are prepared to receive them—both from the viewpoint of training and of shelter—the first increment about the middle of November.

The middle of October it is planned to order a second increment of the National Guard to join the active Army—the 27th Division from New York, the 37th Division of Ohio, the 32d Division from Michigan and Wisconsin, and air squadrons of observation planes from New York, Michigan and Mississippi. The entire National Guard of Puerto Rico and Hawaii will be included in this increment.

For years the National Guard has been preparing for service in the event of a great national emergency.

Prospective Flying Cadets Found In Better Physical Shape Than Last Year

BOSTON—A definitely superior group of young men are seeking appointments as flying cadets this year, according to the findings of an examining board now on tour in New England states.

The board reported that nearly half of the candidates passed the physical requirements for flying cadets. During the first week of the board's examinations in cities of New Hampshire and Maine, 15 men out of 36 qualified physically. Out of 48 men examined last spring in the same cities, only six passed.

The traveling board will conduct examinations in Hartford Sept. 20 and 21, and on Sept. 23 and 24 at Providence, R. I.

Taking No Chances

WATERTOWN, Mass.—More than 10 miles of barbed wire was placed around the Watertown arsenal as a precaution against possible sabotage. The arsenal makes anti-aircraft and coastal defense guns.

Today that emergency is recognized and the first of these troops of citizen-soldiers have reported for duty. Their task is most difficult. They must establish themselves in camp and in the shortest possible time season and prepare their small nucleus of men—about thirty percent of full strength—to receive and train treble their numbers.

This means long hours of arduous work. For the officers and non-commissioned officers it means not only hard physical work but also intensive daily study of the manuals covering the latest technique in warfare. It is only through discomforts and fatigue that progress towards the gradual triumph of mind and muscles

Trailer Unit Prints Field Maps In Half Hour

FORT BELVOIR—Pictures while the Army waits—and not very long, at that—are processed through a rolling unit composed of two trailers like the one shown here.

The Mobile Map Reproduction unit of the 30th Engineers was tried out at New York state maneuvers this year with great success. Under the command of Lieutenant Matheson, 14 men turned out over 100,000 map reproductions for both Black and Blue forces.

Here's how it works. The moment a map is brought in by the Signal Corps, a picture is taken of it, the negative is finished in 10-15 minutes, paper slides under the 24-inch reproducer, and a complete job is done within half an hour.

These experts can print maps measuring 17 by 19 inches by means of a multilith press. Two and three-color jobs are turned out, using overlays.

The trucks are fully equipped to operate the presses on their own power. It used to take two days to set up the stationary presses, and an outside source of supply was necessary. These rolling printshops can follow the troops anywhere.

Camp Smith Is Closed: Harlem Unit Leaves

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Camp Smith was officially closed here with the departure of the 369th C. A. regiment, commanded by Col. Benjamin P. Davis after having completed its three-week period of summer training.

Although undergoing conversion to an anti-aircraft unit, the Negro Guardsmen included in their program the firing for record with rifle and automatic rifle. The results were:

Rifle—Firing 743. Qualified 471. Experts 108. Sharpshooters 129. Marksmen 234. Automatic Rifle—Firing 92. Qualified 71. Experts 4. Sharpshooters 15. Marksmen 52.

GENERAL O'RYAN RETURNS

SAN FRANCISCO—Completing a three months survey of the orient for the Japanese government, Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, retired Army officer, returned to America on the liner Asama Maru. Gen. O'Ryan commanded the famous 27th Division in France during the World War.

over the softness of the life to which we have all become accustomed can be accomplished.

All this not only takes time, but requires whole hearted effort. It demands a standard of discipline which will prevail over fatigue, hunger, confusion, or disaster. Given time to prepare himself, the American makes the finest soldier in the world, and for the first time in our history we are beginning in time of peace to prepare against the possibility of war. We are starting to train an Army of citizen-soldiers which may save us the tragedy of war.

If we are strong enough, peace, democracy, and our American way of life will be the reward.

Training Problems Force Big Army Concentrations

WASHINGTON—If there are any chambers of commerce, or politicians, who hope to have small army training camps, with fat pay rolls, established near their cities, they will be disappointed. War Department plans, for future troop mobilization and concentration are not based on any such considerations. Small posts situated in extreme climates, are as obsolete as a civil war uniform.

Troops mobilized under recent conscript legislation, and in future emergencies, will be concentrated in large military reservations capable of accommodating entire divisions. Obviously such a plan would be less expensive, but there are other considerations more important.

As the division is the smallest army combat unit capable of acting independently, it is only logical that every unit of that division should be in close communication. This has been recognized by the War Department, and many energetic efforts have been made to abolish the small regimental and battalion posts—relics of Indian campaigns. However politicians and pressure groups were able to defeat the objectives of the department.

PAPER WARS

For over 20 years, our division commanders have had to be satisfied with "paper wars." It was not uncommon for such a commander to have regiments, battalions and even companies scattered over two or three states and on a score or more of posts. One hostile congress after another refused to appropriate sufficient money to bring these units together for essential training. The situation is different now,—there is a near-emergency—the War Department will have a free hand.

The sites best adapted to division, corps and army training, have been selected and elaborate plans, to accommodate the troops as they are mobilized will be put into immediate operation. Most of the conscripts will be concentrated in the southern states. Southern areas were favored mainly because of their more favorable weather conditions in winter.

It is expected that such large reservations as Fort Bragg N. C., Fort Benning and Fort McPherson in Georgia, Fort McClellan, Ala., Fort Sam Houston and Fort Bliss both in Texas, will house most of the combat divisions. These posts have large training grounds, and excellent utilities capable of great expansion. Fort Lewis, Washington, will house at least two infantry divisions.

HARBOR DEFENSE

Men assigned to the Coast Artillery (excepting some anti-aircraft regiments), will be stationed in harbor defense districts and coast artillery brigade commands all of which are on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts. Coast artillery training stations must necessarily be on the coast. Off-shore firing, mine laying and general defensive training could not, of course, be effective at inland stations.

Air corps troops may be stationed in most any section of the country, the territories or possessions. Air corps personnel not being division troops, may be assigned to any mission or station by an army commander. Here again, weather conditions are the major factor and the south, especially Texas will continue to furnish the training grounds for both primary and advanced schools of flying.

Invitations to contractors, for bids for the construction of barracks, warehouses and administration buildings, will be flying thick and fast, before another week passes. Most barrack buildings, it was learned, will be semi-collapsible. If you are ordered to move you can take your "house" with you,—that is, if the general approves.

Enlisted Men Study Motion Picture Projection Course

QUARRY HEIGHTS, C. Z.—A course in motion picture projection is being conducted here for soldiers by the military motion picture service of the Panama Department.

The course consists of daily instruction in the mechanics of projection. To gain actual experience in the trade, students are assigned to Army theatres as assistant operators. The course is being given under the supervision of RCA engineers.

On completion of their training, students will be given a certificate attesting their qualifications.

HARD SLEEPING, MATES

FORT DIX, N. J.—A barracks building and 500 mattresses stored in it were destroyed by fire at the Fort Dix rifle range. Damage was estimated at \$10,000.

President Roosevelt Issues First Peacetime Draft Proclamation

All Men 21 to 35 Have to Register; Registration Date Set for Oct. 16

WASHINGTON—Setting an example in speedy action for defense, the President on September 16 signed the conscription bill and then issued a proclamation, the first such ever issued in peacetime, setting the date of registration for the draft at Oct. 16. The text of the proclamation follows:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Congress has enacted and I have this day approved the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, which declares that it is imperative to increase and train the personnel of the armed forces of the United States and that in a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service; and

Whereas the said act contains, in part, the following provisions:

"Sec. 2. Except as otherwise provided in this act, it shall be the duty of every male citizen of the United States, and of every male alien residing in the United States, who, on the day or days fixed for the first or any subsequent registration, is between the ages of 21 and 36, to present himself for and submit to registration at such time or times and place or places, and in such manner and in such age group or groups, as shall be determined by rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

EXEMPTED

"Sec. 5. (A) Commissioned officers, warrant officers, pay clerks, and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Public Health Service, the Federally recognized active National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Regular Army Reserve, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve; cadets, United States Military Academy; midshipmen, United States Naval Academy; cadets, United States Coast Guard Academy, men who have been accepted for admittance (commencing with the academic year next succeeding such acceptance) to the United States Military Academy as cadets, to the United States Naval Academy as midshipmen, or to the United States Coast Guard Academy as cadets, but only during the continuance of such acceptance; cadets of the advanced course, senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and diplomatic representatives, technical attaches of foreign Embassies and Legation Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular agents of foreign countries, residing in the United States, who are not citizens of the United States, and who have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, shall not be required to register under Section 2 and shall be relieved from liability for training and service under Section 3 (b).

"Sec. 10 (A) The President is authorized—

"(1) To prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act;

"(4) To utilize the services of any or all Departments and any and all officers or agents of the United States and to accept the services of all officers and agents of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia and sub-divisions thereof in the execution of this act;

"SEC. 14 (A) Every person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon publication by the President of a proclamation or other public notice fixing a time for any registration under Section 2."

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid Selective Service Training and Service Act of 1940, do proclaim the following:

OCT. 16 DATE

1. The first registration under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 shall take place on Wednesday, the Sixteenth day of October, 1940, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 9 P. M.

2. Every male person (other than persons excepted by Section 5 (A) of the aforesaid act) who is a citizen of the United States or an alien residing in the United States and who, on the registration date fixed here-

in, has attained the 21st anniversary of the day of his birth and has not attained the 36th anniversary of the day of his birth, is required to present himself for and submit to registration. Every such person who is within the Continental United States on the registration date fixed herein shall on that date present himself for and submit to registration at the duly designated place of registration within the precinct, district or registration area in which he has his permanent home or in which he may happen to be on that date. Every such person who is not within the Continental United States on the registration date fixed herein shall within five days after his return to the Continental United States present himself for and submit to registration. Regulations will be prescribed hereafter providing for special registration of those who on account of sickness or other causes beyond their control are unable to present themselves for registration at the designated places of registration on the registration date fixed herein.

3. Every person subject to registration is required to familiarize himself with the rules and regulations governing registration and to comply therewith.

4. The times and places for registration in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico will be fixed in subsequent proclamations.

STATES CALLED TO AID

5. I call upon the Governors of the several States and the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide suitable and sufficient places of registration within their respective jurisdiction and to provide suitable and necessary registration boards to effect such registration.

6. I further call on all officers and agents of the United States and all officers and agents of the several States and the District of Columbia and subdivisions thereof to do and perform all acts and services necessary to accomplish effective and complete registration; and I especially call upon all local election officials and other patriotic citizens to offer their services as members of the boards of registration.

7. In order that there may be full co-operation in carrying into effect the purpose of said act, I urge all employers, and Government agencies of all kinds—Federal, State and local—to give those under their charge sufficient time off in which to fulfill the obligation of registration incumbent on them under the said act.

America stands at the crossroads of its destiny. Time and distance have been shortened. A few weeks have seen great nations fall. We cannot remain indifferent to the philosophy of force now rampant in the world. The terrible fate of nations whose weakness invited attack is too well known to us all.

We must and will marshal our great potential strength to fend off war from our shores. We must and will prevent our land from becoming a victim of aggression.

Our decision has been made. It is in that spirit that the people of our country are assuming the burdens that now become necessary. Offers of service have flooded in from patriotic citizens in every part of the Nation, who ask only what they can do to help.

Now there is both the opportunity

Steps In Making Civilians Into U. S. Soldiers

WASHINGTON—Though subject to change, here is a timetable showing how the machinery will work in changing civilians to soldiers under the Selective Service Act:

Sept. 19 to Oct. 16—Nomination by the Governors and appointment by the President of draft boards in the states. Printing of registration cards and setting up of registration routine.

Oct. 16—Registration of the 16,500,000 men involved.

Oct. 17 to 23—Preparing mastersheets and tabulating registration cards.

Oct. 23—Lottery held in which are drawn the numbers of the men to be first called for examination.

Oct. 23 to Nov. 1—Distribution of questionnaires to men whose numbers were drawn in the lottery. Filling out and returning of questionnaires, and classification of candidates.

Nov. 1—Selection of first draft quotas.

Nov. 15—Induction of first selectee into Federal service.

Town of 1000 Gives Army 49 New Men

POULSBORO, Wash.—This North Kitsap county village (pop. 1000) did its big bit for national defense. Fifty-four of its young men went in a body to Camp Murray and 49 of them were enlisted in the Washington National Guard. They will form the nucleus of a new, highly mechanized, anti-tank unit.

The mass enlistment resulted in one store losing four of its clerks, left some fishing boat crews short-handed and also handicapped other enterprises.

and the need for many thousands to assist in listing the names and addresses of the millions who will enroll on Registration Day at school houses, polling places and town halls.

The Congress has debated without partisanship and has now enacted a law establishing a selective method of augmenting our armed forces. The method is fair, it is sure, it is democratic—it is the will of our people.

After thoughtful deliberation, and as the first step, our young men will come from the factories and the fields, the cities and the towns, to enroll their names on Registration Day.

On that eventful day my generation will salute their generation. May we all renew within our hearts that conception of liberty and that way of life which we have all inherited.

May we all strengthen our resolve to hold high the torch of freedom in this darkening world so that our children and their children may not be robbed of their rightful inheritance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this Sixteenth day of September in the year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Forty, and of the independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
By the President:
CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

"America Stands at Crossroads Its Destiny" - Franklin Roosevelt

WASHINGTON—Coincident with signing the selective service bill, President Roosevelt issued a statement explaining and lauding the conscription method of raising an Army in a democracy. The statement follows:

THE STATEMENT

America has adopted selective service in time of peace, and, in doing so, has broadened and enriched our basic concept of citizenship. Beside the clear democratic ideals of equal opportunities, we have set forth the underlying other duties, obligations and responsibilities of equal service.

In thus providing for national defense, we have not carved a new and uncharted trail in the history of our democratic institutions. On the contrary, we have merely reasserted an old and accepted principle of democratic government.

The militia system, the self-armed citizenry with the obligation of military service incumbent upon every free man, has its roots in the old common law.

It was brought to this continent by our forefathers. It was an accepted institution in colonial days. At the time of the adoption of the Federal constitution, nine of the thirteen states explicitly provides for universal service in their basic laws.

In those days, little was required in the way of equipment and training for the man in arms. The average American had his flintlock and knew how to use it. In addition, he was healthy, strong, and accustomed to hardship. When he reported for military duty, he brought with him his musket and his powder horn. His daily life inured him to the rigors of warfare.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED

Today, the art of war calls for a wide variety of technical weapons. Modern life does not emphasize the qualities demanded of soldiers. Moreover, behind the armed forces, we must have a munitions industry as a part of an economic system capable of providing the fighting man with his full requirements of arms and equipment.

Many individuals, therefore, may serve their country best by holding their posts on the production line. The object of selective service is to provide men for our Army and Navy and at the same time disturb as little as possible the normal life of the Nation.

Selective service consists of four steps, which singly and in the group, have been developed to operate with the fairness and justice characteristic of free, democratic institutions. These steps are: Registration, classification, selection and induction.

Wednesday, October sixteenth, has been set aside, on which day every male between 21 and 35, inclusive, will be expected to report to a neighborhood precinct to fill out a registration card and a registration certificate.

RETAINS CERTIFICATE

The certificate issued to the individual will be carried by him as a testimonial to his acceptance of the fundamental obligation of citizenship. The registration card will be forwarded to the county clerk or similar official and will be delivered by him to the local selective service board.

These boards, consisting of three men, each appointed by the President, upon recommendations of the State Governors, will be set up in

more than 6000 communities.

When the States notify the National Director of Selective Service that all of the local boards have completed this work, a national drawing by lot will determine order of priority of the registration in each local board area. The national priority list will be furnished to the local boards and the corresponding order of selection will be entered on the registration card in their custody.

The priority established by drawing will determine the order in which questionnaires will be mailed to the registrants. Upon receipt of these questionnaires the registrants will enter on these forms pertinent facts on the basis of which a final classification will be determined.

CIVILIAN BOARDS

There will be organized in each community in our Nation advisory boards for registrants, composed of patriotic citizens, civilian volunteers to assist registrants in presenting the facts to be used in determining the place of each individual in the scheme of national defense.

After the return of these questionnaires, the local board, after consideration, will place the registrants in one of four classes.

In Class I will be those who are available for immediate service in Class II, those who are deferred because of the essential character of the service they are rendering in their present occupations; in Class III those individuals who should be deferred because of their status as dependents upon their families; and in Class IV those specifically deferred by the terms of the Act.

The total number of individuals needed by the armed forces will be prorated among the several States. In this allocation due consideration will be given to the number of individuals already furnished by that State to our military forces.

STATE QUOTAS

Within each State a quota, in similar manner, will be divided among the local boards. Thus, each locality will be asked to furnish a fair share of individuals for induction into our armed forces.

In each of these local boards individuals between the ages of 21 and 35 will be offered an opportunity to volunteer for a one-year period of service and training. Such applicants will be accepted because of their own initiative or because of the plan provided they are suitable for military service. It will be the duty of the local board to select as many additional individuals as are necessary to fill the quota for the particular area.

Following the tentative selection of these individuals, a local medical examiner will examine them physically. If they are accepted, they must be sent forward for final physical examination by medical officers of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. Those who pass will be inducted into service.

MODERN ARMS LATER

In the military service they will be intelligently led, comfortably clothed, well fed, and adequately armed and equipped for training. By the time they are physically hardened, mentally disciplined and properly trained in fundamentals, the flow of critical munitions from factory to combat units will meet the full requirements for their advanced training.

In the military service, Americans from all walks of life, rich and poor, country-bred and city-bred, farmer, student, manual laborer and white collar worker will learn to live side by side, to depend upon each other in military drills and maneuvers, and to appreciate each other's dignity as American citizens.

Universal service will bring about only greater preparedness to meet the threat of war, but a wider distribution of tolerance and understanding to enjoy the blessings of peace.

LEARN TO MAKE SHELLS

DALLAS—Shells and munition machinery parts are being made by students of the National Defense School here. The shells range from pistol bullets to five-inch projectiles. The schools is a refresher course for mechanics. The shells and machinery parts have been placed on exhibition at the administration building for the public.

Why America Voted Conscription—Milwaukee Journal

"Germany has neither the wish nor the intention to mix in internal Austrian affairs or to annex or unite with Austria."—Hitler to the reichstag, May 21, 1935.

Mar. 11, 1938, Hitler took possession of Austria.

"This (the Sudetenland) is the last territorial demand I have to make in Europe. . . I further assured him (Chamberlain) and I repeat here that if this problem is solved there will be no further territorial problems in Europe for Germany. . . I give him the guarantee: We do not want any Czechs."—Hitler to the world in the Berlin Sportspalast, Sept. 26, 1938.

Mar. 15, 1939, Hitler entered Prague, signaling the end of Czechoslovakia.

"We (Germany and Poland) succeeded in arriving at an agreement which for the duration of 10 years basically removes the danger of any clash. . . We are two peoples. They shall live. One cannot annihilate the other."—Hitler to the world in the Berlin Sportspalast, Sept. 26, 1938.

Sept. 1, 1939, Poland was invaded, Warsaw was blasted from the face of the earth, and the country was wiped off the map.

"The German Reich and the kingdom of Denmark will under no circumstances resort to war or any

other form of violence against each other."—Article 1 of a peace pact signed in Berlin, May 31, 1939.

Apr. 9, 1940, Hitler's Nazis entered Denmark and began looting the country of supplies.

"In the spirit long existing of good German-Norwegian relations the Reich government notifies the Norwegian government that she has no intention through her measures, now or in the future, of infringing upon the territorial integrity or the political independence of the kingdom of Norway."—From Berlin, Apr. 9, 1940.

Apr. 9, 1940, at 3 a. m., Hitler's troops invaded Norway.

"We are ready to acknowledge and guarantee these states (Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg) at all times as inviolable neutral territory."—Hitler in the reichstag, Jan. 30, 1937.

May 10, 1940, Hitler invaded Luxembourg, Belgium and Holland, leveling Rotterdam.

"Germany has no territorial possession in the American continent and has given no occasion whatever for the assumption that she intends to acquire such possessions."—Hitler, July 5, 1940.

And that's why this country has conscription—to make sure that Herr Hitler continues to have no intention of acquiring possessions in the American continent.

War Games Showed American Army Is Potentially The Best In the World

63 Join Up In Half Day

CHICAGO—Sixty-three men enlisted in the Army in half a day, Col. Edward F. Schafer, recruiting officer here, reported.

He said it was a record since the intensive recruiting campaign was launched more than a year ago.

The majority of the youths enlisting would be eligible for conscription.

needs automobiles for private use, and in the second place, we are going to need plenty of automobiles and truck units for our national defense program. And when it comes to equipment, automobile factories will need the new machine tools anyway because the machine tools they have, by and large, are set up to handle automobile size units, and automobiles turn out 100 horsepower, while airplane plants turn out 1,000 horsepower.

Therefore, they would have to wait for the machinery before they really could start production. But the automobile industry is turning out a great number of small pieces for the aircraft industry. The companies specializing in the manufacture of valves, for instance, can turn out airplane valves in addition to their present automobile valves.

HOW ABOUT POWER

Plants, facilities, transportation, and men are not much good unless they have something to make the machines go around. Therefore, adequate power must be provided. The power needed by these various types of plants varies tremendously.

In one case, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., head of the Industrial Materials Division asked Congress to appropriate \$25,000,000 to increase power producing facilities of TVA. This power will be used in huge kilowatt heating plants which turn out aluminum vital to airplane production. In other plants coal or gas necessary in industrial processes. These plants must be located with a view to these supplies.

The plants are pretty well tied down as to their facilities, but there is still another problem that has to be taken care of, and that is housing the labor. Houses must be made available. There must be stores where food can be purchased; provisions for schooling the children, taking care of the sick, and all the hundred and one services needed by a modern community.

Fortunately, the nation has had considerable experience in building up plants of this type. It's going to take time to get the plants built, but when they are built, when the tools are available in the plants, when the labor has moved in and gone to work, this nation can roll out a lot of material in a short time. During that time the Army and Navy are busy perfecting the designs of the materials to come, not only perfecting them on blue prints, but with the aid of the National Defense Advisory Commission, actually having them produced in existing plants capable of handling this type of orders. Therefore, this whole business can go ahead in orderly progression, and as the plants are finished, the planes, the tanks, and the guns will roll down the production lines on their way to the fighting forces.

Despite errors in tactics, deficiencies in training and equipment, the U. S. Army is better prepared for war today than it was in 1917, potentially superior to any other army in the world.

That is the consensus of the military opinion growing out of the nation-wide maneuvers held last month.

The war games showed that two different tactical schools now exist in the Army and are influencing its development.

One school, whose theories stem in part from the German victories, is the exponent of speed. It believes that time is the most important element in war.

It will sacrifice ordinary security measures, flank protection, etc., to achieve speed.

The other school, whose theories are based on the time-tested tactics of the past, believes that there has been too much dashing about in motors, not enough deployment of troops. That, in the words of one general, there has been too much "blitzing", not enough "krieking".

This school holds that security measures must take precedence over speed, that flank protection and liaison between units must be maintained. Its proponents say that motors cannot dash like tanks into the zone of fire, that combat teams travelling down widely separated highways are liable to ambush and defeat, and cannot offer each other mutual support.

Some observers felt that the principle of the combat team was being perverted, arguing that combat teams were originally created as a convenient means of moving a division toward the front line, not as a device for deploying it in battle. In nearly all the critiques it was agreed that troops were too much road-bound, that the infantry was losing the use of its feet.

Other criticisms of tactics and field operations made by military men, in most cases generals commanding large bodies of troops, are given here:

Reconnaissance—By most Regular Army cavalry units, excellent; by National Guard, poor.

Communications—"Left much to be desired" (Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, commanding the Second Corps, First Army). "Faulty" (Maj. Gen. P. P. Bishop, commanding Seventh Corps, Fourth Army).

Sanitation—Health and camp conditions in general improved over previous years.

Supply—Many divisions supplied by night with success.

Command and Staff Work—Many officers made their dispositions too much by maps instead of by actual knowledge of terrain. (Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding the Fourth Army). Coordination of effort generally poor. Orders were usually well and clearly given.

Discipline—In general, good; appearance of troops better than in previous maneuvers. "The tactical employment of certain elements of one division was in violation of corps orders, and as a consequence the scheme of maneuvers was disrupted. In time of war, harsh disciplinary action would be the result." (General Ford).

Initiative—Spotty; sometimes of the highest order among both National Guard and Regulars, but too often disposed to do nothing but wait noted.

Cavalry—There is still a use for horse cavalry. "Again demonstrates its value as a close-in flank unit."

(General Drum).

Aviation—"We must view it as if it were artillery." (General Drum). "We are badly in need of more training in cooperative work between the air forces and ground units." (General Drum).

Air Defense Command and Air- craft Warning Services—"A sound conception". (General Drum).

Organization—"It is believed there should be a permanent reconnaissance element in the division. Some thought should be given whether the National Guard should retain its square formation." (General Short). "An additional horse cavalry regiment should be assigned to the corps." (Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Florida National Guard).

Tactical Concepts—"We must guard against the danger of the combat team system destroying the fire power of artillery. Over-extended deployment within divisions risks defeat. Many of our deployment lacked desirable depth." (General Drum). "We have a different problem from that confronting the nations of Europe. We must train to meet situations with which we may be faced in the Western Hemisphere. In doing so we should not disregard Europe's lessons, but in no way copy them." (General Bishop).

Training—There was a general agreement that the greatest need of the National Guard was training. The Regulars also require much more time in the field in large units. The Guard's need is primarily for small unit training in the fundamentals.

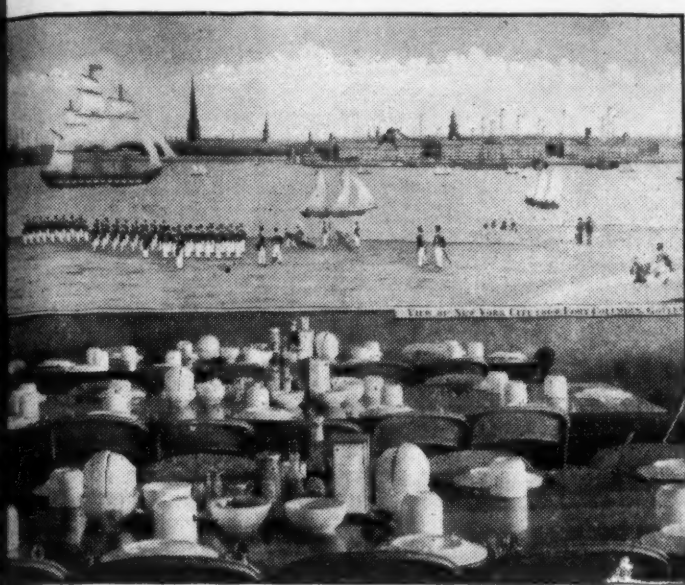
In the First Army, the work of the 44th National Guard Division from New York and New Jersey, the 29th National Guard from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and District of Columbia, and the 26th National Guard from Massachusetts was outstanding. Particularly noticeable was the improvement as compared with last year of the 44th Division.

In the West, National Guard divisions that did well included the 34th from Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and the 41st from Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana.

Regular Army units are much on a par, but those in the West were in better physical condition and had a superior type of recruit to draw from. The First and Second Divisions, with headquarters in New York and Texas respectively, are probably the best trained of the Regular units.

But, as Maj. Gen. James K. Parsons, commanding the Third corps area, said in his critique, all the units are potentially fine soldier material and "with the spirit this Army now has, the country can rest assured that when it has been equipped and manned it will be equal if not superior to any army in the world."

And nearly all observers were agreed that the United States Army of today is far better prepared for war right now than was the Army of 1917.



If you do not look closely, you may think the attractively set tables overlook a fine view of the river. Shown is the headquarters Company, 16th Infantry, mess at Governors Island. A member of the company painted the fine mural of New York City as it appeared in 1846 to soldiers stationed at Fort Columbus—the present Fort Jay on Governors Island. —Signal Corps Photo.

Building Industrial Plants No. 2 Defense Problem In Task of Arming America; Commission Helps In Solving It

"As I understand it, machine tools are the bottleneck which is keeping us from having the 50,000 planes the President demanded and all other arms and equipment to prepare us for defense," says the man in the street. "Well, we ought to have them this fall. All we have to wait."

Wait? Not exactly. There are other bottlenecks. Sometimes it seems bottles are all necks. The country will have to build new plants also expand some of those it already has.

OK. Why don't they build them. in the contractors and get going.

It is not as simple as that. There are a lot of things to consider before construction on the plants begins. Machine tools are number one in national defense program. Plants facilities are number two. Let's take a look at them. It is pretty simple to build a plant. Many engineering firms, with experienced contractors can knock together a plant turning out anything from ashtrays to airplanes in a comparatively short time. But that is only the beginning of the problem.

TRANSPORTATION NEEDED

In the first place, since it takes much time to build machine tools, they have to be ordered well in advance. But even so, a structure is a plant just because there is a building with some machinery inside. A plant is about as useful as handles a pyramid if there are no facilities to get the raw materials to the plant, and get the finished product from the plant to where it will do somebody some good.

So, although there is plenty of time to put up plants in this country, they must be located along lines of transportation and, more important in this, they must be located somewhere between the forests, mines, and fields, where the raw materials are, and the Army and Navy Supply Depots where the finished products are going.

Otherwise we will have our transportation lines tied up in a knot of half processed materials from Springfield, Massachusetts, to Springfield, Ohio, to get nut No. 39 screwed on and then have them go back to Schenectady to have nut No. 42 applied.

That is why the National Defense Advisory Commission can't approve just any old plant located in any old place. This program has to have rhyme and reason.

Then, as we have discovered, there is the item of labor. It is all very well to talk about using surplus labor, but a man who is an expert on turning horses' hooves into glue may not be the handiest man in running final tests on thousand horsepower airplane engines.

SKILLED MEN ALSO

Therefore, in building plants and facilities, arrangements have to be made for securing the necessary experienced manpower to run them. Apparently, America has licked the problem of interchangeability of machine parts, but we have not made as much progress on the interchangeability of skilled workmen.

The National Defense Advisory Commission is at work on this problem at the present time. As was suggested recently, perhaps the man skilled in dumping hot bread from the pans as they come out of the bake-oven can also use his skill in dumping hot castings out of their molds.

There has been quite a bit of discussion as to why not turn over the automobile factories to manufacturing airplanes. There are a couple of reasons why this would not work so well.

In the first place, the country still

THE UNITED STATES ARMY TODAY

(Material from "The Army of the United States", prepared by the War Department and published by the Government Printing Office.)

The infantry is the main fighting arm of an army. It fights on foot and in tanks. It can maneuver and fight, attack and defend, on all kinds of ground. In battle, infantry usually has the main task. With the support of other arms, it moves against the enemy and overcomes him; it gains ground and holds it. The enemy attacks in force the defensive firmness and fire-power of the infantry is the final means of stopping him and driving him back again.

In this large combat unit there are many different arms and services, but the largest strength consists of infantrymen. The triangular (streamlined) division contains three infantry regiments, two regiments of supporting artillery, a battalion each of engineer, medical and quartermaster troops, and a company of signallers. It has a total strength of 12,500, about 7200

(57 percent) of which consists of infantry. The old-style square division contains two infantry brigades, each of two regiments, a brigade of three regiments of supporting artillery, one regiment each of engineers, quartermaster and medical troops, and smaller units of signal corps specialists and ordnance. Its total strength is about 18,500, about 10,600 (57 percent) being infantry. Cavalry, air corps, and chemical warfare units are often added temporarily. All of those operate to support the infantry fighting effort.

HAS 14 COMPANIES

Since early 1939, the infantry regiment has been changed to contain a total of 14 companies. There is a regimental headquarters company, three battalions containing three rifle companies and a heavy weapons company each, and a service company. Rifle and heavy-weapon companies are designated by letters within each regiment, running from A to M, except that J is left out. The fourth company in each

battalion (Companies D, H, and M) is the heavy-weapon company and uses 30 caliber machine guns, 50 caliber machine guns and 81-mm mortars.

The war strength of infantry units within a division are: Rifle Company: 168; heavy-weapon company: 149; battalion: 699; Regiment: 2541; brigade (in square division only): 14,939. The peace strength is roughly two-thirds the war strength.

Chief weapons of the infantry are the rifle, bayonet, tank and machine-gun. Other infantry weapons, all of them important in warfare, are the hand grenade, 30 caliber automatic rifle, the pistol, 50 caliber and 37-mm antitank guns, and the 60 and 81-mm mortar.

The combat clothing and equipment carried by the infantryman consists of the field uniform (steel helmet, shirt, trousers, leggings, shoes, underclothing, raincoat and overcoat); haversack (carrying his mess kit); canteen and cup, first aid kit on his belt; pack containing blanket, shelter tent, poles, pins and toilet

articles; gasmask; entrenching tool; and reserve rations.

AND STILL MORE

In addition, he carries a weapon and ammunition for it. The rifleman has the rifle, bayonet, 136 rounds of ammunition and a hand grenade. The automatic rifleman has that weapon and 180 rounds of ammo packed in nine magazines. The machine gunner, ammunition carrier, communications man and tank driver each carries a pistol and 21 rounds of ammunition.

The rifleman's load is approximately 64 pounds; the automatic rifleman's or light machine gunner's 74 pounds. Those armed with pistols carry 45 pounds but in addition must carry machine guns and other equipment for long distances. When troops go into battle, they usually drop their rolls containing blankets and extra clothing. This reduces the weight nine pounds.

Through constant experiment with new improved weapons, the infantry steadily changes its methods and its

makeup. An important recent improvement is the development of powerful but light guns to use against an enemy's tanks. These anti-tank guns will be used to protect troops of the whole division from a tank attack coming from any direction.

The infantry is now being equipped with fast, modern tanks, most of which can move about 35 miles an hour on roads, and at a good rate over rough ground. Tanks are organized into separate infantry units of their own. War strength tank units have the following numbers: Company, 17 tanks, 129 officers and men; battalion, 54 tanks, 553 personnel; regiment, 162 tanks, 1991 men.

The infantry of our Army is its largest arm in war and peace. On June 30, 1939, it numbered 57,347, but of course it is far larger now.

In time of national emergency that requires the Army of the United States to take the field, the infantry will begin to expand at once. (Next Week: "The Cavalry")

6. The Infantry

Army 'Laboratory' Set Up at Ft. Dix

FORT DIX, N. J.—This post is slated to become the largest laboratory in the Second corps area for sorting the trainees coming into the expanded Army under the conscription act.

Details of the psychological and vocational tests to be undergone by each man were disclosed this week. They indicate that the War Department has come a long way since the World War, when not enough attention was paid to the problem of giving a man duty for which he was suited. The Army will try to avoid shoving a man haphazardly into the ranks of riflemen when he might be more useful in the orderly room, in a motor repair shop or in the Engineer or Signal Corps.

Essentials of the plans worked out on this post may be adopted for general use throughout the nation. The school for standardizing the tests will be opened in Washington this month.

ANOTHER IQ TEST

Basically, the psychological test is another type of the familiar IQ examination already in use in colleges and industry. The vocational test is something new. Men of special skill will, as far as possible, be allowed to continue their civilian occupations in the Army.

It is probable that the Army's system will include means by which defense industries may requisition men of special skill, such as tool-makers, to return to factories to fill shortages.

The laboratory is officially termed the Recruit Reception Center and is commanded by Lt. Col. Holmes G. Paulin, formerly of the Eighth Cavalry. When the men selected by the local draft boards begin arriving the Center's staff will include 100 to 200 officers and probably 1500 enlisted men. The Army may also have on hand some trained civilians as vocational interviewers who will be drawn from the civil service.

MAN FITS THE JOB

In the psychological examination, each man will receive a pamphlet of several pages to test his native intelligence within a time limit. Common sense is the chief factor in the problems offered, so that a man who has gone no further than fourth grade theoretically should be able to equal the score of a college graduate.

After about an hour of this sort of test, the recruit moves into the interviewing section for vocational

classification. If a man is a good carpenter, but knows something about plumbing, he will be classed accordingly.

He will be used as a carpenter if practicable, but if there is need for plumbers he will serve in that category. A man without a special trade or talent will receive straight military duties, although his desires as to the branch of Army service will be considered.

Check on 131,000 Reserve Officers For Army Duty

WASHINGTON—The War Department is speedily finding out how many of the 131,000 officers of the National Guard and Officers Reserve Corps are available for extended duty.

Each of the 131,000 holders of a reserve commission is under orders to submit before Sept. 30 the answer to a questionnaire indicating either his willingness to be called at once, or to explain his reasons for seeking deferment. This move augments the government's previous action in ordering the National Guard to Federal service.

First effect of these two moves will be to give the War Department accurate information on its Reserve officers. Second effect will be to eliminate those officers who cannot meet the strictest physical examinations.

Inventors Disagree on How Many Brains Needed for U. S. Defense

WASHINGTON—A tidy little argument over how many American inventors are needed to out-think the rest of the world is going on in the Commerce Department as the new National Inventors Council goes through the process of organization.

The council has been getting new ideas by the thousand. So far, while awaiting funds for a formal organization, it has skimmed through the choice suggestions, passed a few of them along to the Army and Navy—and debated the inventive capacity of the United States.

Quality of new ideas and the caliber of their authors are better than any council member expected at the time of its first meeting several weeks ago. Nature of the ideas is a closely guarded secret, but at least once, the council has looked into a collection and found there the answer to an urgent technical problem mentioned by Navy officials.

The current debate starts from the basis that any war is a battle of science, that it will be won by the nation that "gets there fastest with the most scientific men." Charles F.

Texas Guard Plans Recruit Drive To Fill Up Ranks

SAN ANTONIO—An enlistment drive to boost the enrollment of the Texas National Guard to its full peacetime strength of 13,000 will get under way here soon.

Maj. Gen. Claude V. Birkhead, commander of the 36th Division, at a special supper announced the plan and pointed out the advantages of enlisting now. The Texas Guard is expected to be called into the field for active service November 14.

Blood Test Urged For Drafted Men At Registration

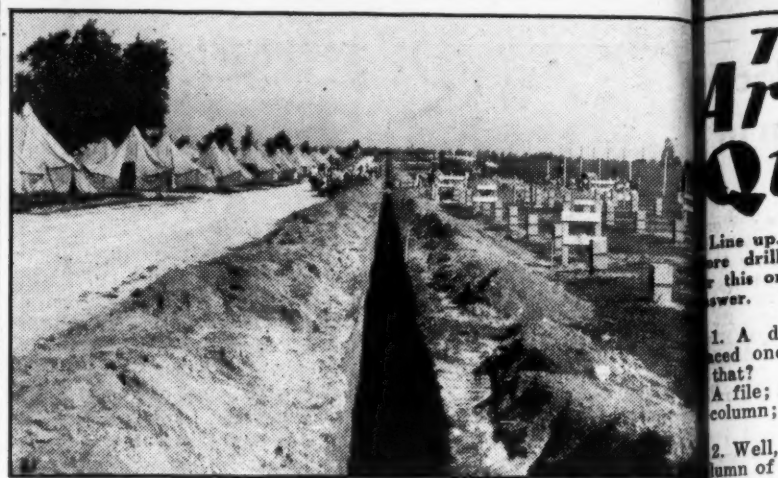
WASHINGTON—Blood tests for syphilis of men registering for service on Oct. 15 were recommended to President Roosevelt by an emergency conference of state and territorial health officers summoned here by Public Health Director Thomas Parran. Free medical care for men rejected by the draft boards because of remedial physical defects were also recommended.

The blood tests would be attempted with present facilities, but the free medical care would cost at least \$25,000,000. This sum, to be spent by the U. S. Public Health Service, would be distributed among veteran and marine hospitals, private hospitals and physicians.

Young men rejected because of remedial eye defects, crippling conditions, goiter, etc., would be encouraged to correct these defects at government expense. Thus thousands of potential soldiers, otherwise lost to the Army, could be placed in service.

Dr. Parran was enthusiastic over the opportunity to discover syphilis among "the age group most affected." He estimated there are at least 300,000 cases of active syphilis among the 16,500,000 young men who must register for service.

The conference also recommended adequate immunization of the drafted men against smallpox, typhoid and tetanus. A toxin for gas gangrene is under study, and there is "great possibility" that immunization against influenza, the great killer of the last war, can be effected, Dr. Parran said.



This picture is of the present and of things to come at Ft. Dix. Typical of posts throughout the country, it shows temporary quarters, tents on the left, and permanent quarters, barracks at right, under construction. The War Department, rushing such construction to completion, is sure it will win the race against winter.

—Wide World Photo

Army Planning Strongest Horse Cavalry In History; Asks Congress for Funds To Buy 19,802 New Mounts

WASHINGTON—The Army horse is still considered important to the armed forces, mechanization notwithstanding. War Department has just completed plans to build the most powerful horse cavalry in its history.

The plans call for purchasing 19,802 horses to augment estimated 17,000 now in service. Most of the new horses will

be placed in National Guard units. The increase will bring the cavalry strength up to 40,000 mounted officers and men. A request for an appropriation of \$3,386,340 to pay for the new mounts is now before Congress.

The Army also announced that it has plans for the reorganization of cavalry technique, which will be made known within a few days. Experts in cavalry technique said the changes would be striking.

The last significant tactical change was made by Gen. John J. Pershing when he ordered his command of about 5000 cavalry men to discard sabers and rely on gun-powder in the chase of Pancho Villa in Mexico in 1916.

WHAT NAZI HORSES DID

The decision to increase the cavalry of the U. S. Army was made after a minute study of German tactics in its conquest of Poland, the Lowlands and Paris. Experts are convinced, despite the trend in mechanization, that the horse is still a useful component of a modern army.

Although Hitler's mechanized forces performed spectacular work in the conquered nations, the German Army used 800,000 horses for transport work, in addition to 18,000 horse cavalry. One of the first contingents to march into Paris was horse-drawn heavy artillery.

The U. S. Army needs horses now as much as ever. They are irreplaceable in many parts of the United States where highway systems are undeveloped. There is a possibility that the Army may be called into action for hemisphere defense. If so, horses will be needed in many parts of Latin-America where there are no paved roads.

There are two cavalry divisions in the Regular Army at present. The First Division will be increased both in men, horses and machines. The Second Division, composed of rifle and machine-gun units, is widely scattered. New units will be added to the Second and its scattered elements brought closer together.

DIVISIONS TO BE DOUBLED

The authorized peacetime strength of a cavalry division now is 6181 men and 346 officers. The plan is to double this and augment the horse troops with motor equipment.

The Army has pointed out, however, that the expansion of the cav-

alry is no indication of slackening its drive to build up mechanized cavalry units.

Each cavalry division will have two regiments of horses, each three troops instead of two as at present. The regiments will be armed with 30-caliber and 50-caliber machine guns, 60-mm mortars and standard rifles.

Each division will also have motorized units which will provide trucks to speed horses over roads to places where the animals will be most effective.

Reserve Officers Get Uniform Allowances

WASHINGTON—With thousands of Reserve officers being assigned to active duty with the Army, the War Department is uncertain as to the uniform equipment allowances to which they are entitled.

In a recent decision, the contracting general held that an act of May 1940, authorizes payment of an allowance for uniforms and equipment to members of the Officers Reserve Corps only for periods of active duty training of three months or more completed after the effective date of said act.

Payment of the allowance will be made on completion of each of the required periods of active-duty training, and after payment of not exceed \$50 in each of three separate fiscal years, no further payments accrue.

However, if an officer completes two of the prescribed periods of training in one fiscal year and paid the allowance for only one, other may be excluded in counting the maximum of three periods which payments are allowed. A payment of an allowance for uniforms and equipment for active-duty training under the act is not authorized for any period which is terminated because of the officer's physical fitness or for other cause, before the end of the period for which he is ordered to duty.

200 U. S. Tanks In Canada To Be Used for Training

OTTAWA—More than 200 tanks purchased in the U. S. will be available for training Canada's armoured brigade immediately, it was announced by Canadian Defense Minister J. L. Ralston.

Altogether, 250 tanks have been bought but nearly 50 of these will be used to furnish spare parts for the others.

The tanks will be centered at Camp Borden in Ontario, but some will be sent to other training centers. Colonel Ralston indicated that the machines already in Canada will now be possible to train a Canadian corps.

General Drum, 61, Has 42 Years Army Service

New York—Lt. Col. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the First Army and the Second corps area, observed his 61st birthday Sept. 19 at his headquarters on Governors Island.

General Drum, the only living officer who has been chief of staff of an American army in battle, has rounded out 42 years of commissioned service in the Army. He has served continuously since he was 18 years old.

The son of Capt. John Drum, a Regular Army officer who was killed at San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War, General Drum attended Boston college. In 1868 he accepted one of the commissions tendered by President McKinley to five sons of Army officers who lost their lives in this battle. He became a second lieutenant of infantry.

He has served in all the commissioned grades and is now senior ranking officer of the Army in permanent commission. General Drum has commanded all units of a general officer from a brigade to a field army.

\$25 Prize Contest — "Why I Joined The Army"

Well, if you can part with a secret, maybe it's worth money to you. All you have to do is write a letter or a statement on "Why I Joined The Army."

Everyone had a reason for joining up. Some may have liked the recruiting posters, realized the opportunities to learn and earn. Others wanted to travel. Many were out of work. Still more were patriotic.

Make your letters fairly short (around 300 words) and as clear as possible. For the best letter, in the opinion of the judges, Army Times will pay Ten Dollars. For the next best, Five Dollars. And the next ten best will get cash awards of One Dollar each. In the event of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

Mail your letter to Contest Editor, Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C. Letters must be mailed on or before October 15, 1940, in order to be eligible for a prize.

Kettering, chairman of the council, is reported to have boasted that 2000 picked inventors in the U. S. can outsmart the rest of the world's inventive brainpower with not much trouble.

His colleagues argued that the battle would require about 10,000 inventors and other scientists, and said that the number was easily available here.

First Illinois Unit Off to Train At Ft. Bliss

CHICAGO — Fully equipped and eager to start its year's training, the 202nd Coast Artillery left here Friday for Fort Bliss, Tex.

It was the first movement of Illinois' troops under the Presidential order federalizing the National Guard. The 202nd, one of nine anti-aircraft outfits in the United States, will travel to Texas in four sections. The first, a motor convoy of 100 trucks, left Chicago early Friday. Its personnel included 271 enlisted men and five officers under the command of Maj. Max D. Emmanuel.

The second section was to leave today by rail, commanded by Lt. Col. George F. Gorey. Other units of the regiment, under the command of Lt. Col. Charles T. Pulham, will move by train Sunday. The 202nd's chief officer, Col. Charles C. Dawes, will be in charge of the fourth serial, leaving Union Station next Wednesday.

The regiment has been brought to full peacetime strength of 1397 men and 60 officers. In all, it lost between 500 and 600 men through resignations because of family responsibilities but replacements were found quickly.

Officers said the regiment would remain at Fort Bliss probably until January and then would be moved to another training center, as yet unannounced. The 202nd, made up of corps troops, is attached to the 33rd Division, but not properly a part of it.

The 33rd meanwhile waited for definite word concerning its destination. Earlier in the week Maj. Gen. Samuel T. Lawton, commander of the division, announced that the 33rd would probably be trained somewhere in the South.

Ask Fifth Column Fund

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Claiming that fifth column activities in Westchester county have reached dangerous proportions, Sheriff George A. Casey has asked the county board of supervisors to appropriate \$15,000 for investigation purposes.

He said he would add five special deputies to his staff for this work.

ARMY FLYER CRASHES

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Thousands of persons saw a civilian monoplane crash into the Rainbow pier lagoon here, carrying one Army flyer to his death. The pilot was Sgt. L. C. Sline of the Air Corps. Not an Air Corps flyer, the sergeant had been taking private flying lessons.

The Army Quiz



Line up. Here we come with some more drill. Eighty is a fine score for this one. Count 10 each correct answer.

1. A double rank of men are faced one behind the other. What is that?
A file; a flank; a line of march; column; an interval.
2. Well, then, suppose it's a single column of men, arranged in the same way?
A file; a flank; a column; an interval; close order.
3. Frontage is the space occupied by an element measured from one flank to the opposite one. The frontage of a man is assumed to be how many inches?
14 22 36 18 20
4. The right or left of a command line or in column, or the element on the right or left of the line is a:
Flank; side; guidon; file-closer; regiment.
5. Everybody in a command regulates his march on one man and he's called:
A guidon; an officer; non-com; guide; a pacer.
6. The leading element of a column is called:
The lead, of course; the head; the front; the C. O.; names.
7. Bet you don't know the difference between "interval" and "distance". Well, maybe you do. Fit them together:
A—Interval
B—Distance
(1)—Space between elements of the same line.
(2)—Space between elements in the direction of depth.
8. Among other things, a rifle or automatic rifle is correctly called a:
Gadget; Betsy piece; cannon, gat.
9. A loose piece is one that:
Is laid on the top of a stack; is not needed in the squad; nobody aims; is lost; rattles.
10. How long is a pace (not the one that kills, as the poet sez):
15 inches; 36 inches; 24 inches; 30 inches.

(Answers on Page 12)

Guards

(Continued from Page 1)

When the 56th Texas Cavalry Brigade (1377 men) is ordered temporarily to Fort Bliss.

A week later tentative plans call for the induction of 35,565 officers and men from 16 states. Present plans provide that no Guard units will be called up after that until mid-January, 1941.

The following units are tentatively scheduled to be ordered into Federal service November 25 (date and units are subject to change):

- 31st Div. (less 31st Tank Co.), stationed at Camp Blanding, Fla.; 35th Div. (less 35th Tank Co.), Camp Robinson, Ark.; 36th Div. (less 36th Tank Co.), Brownwood, Texas; 106th Observation Squadron, Jacksonville, Fla.; 110th Ob. Squad, Little Rock, Ark.; 111th Ob. Squad, Brownwood, Texas; 112th Ob. Squad, Columbia, S. C.; 106th Cavalry (Horse-Mechanized), Camp Beauregard, La.
- 153rd Infantry, Camp Robinson, Ark.; 147th F. A. (75 mm gun), Camp Ord, Calif.; 102nd Radio Intelligence Co., Camp Ord, Calif.; 28th F. A. (75mm gun), Camp Jackson, S. C.; 214th C. A. (Antiaircraft), Savannah Antiaircraft Fire Center, Ga.; 192nd Tank Batt., Fort Knox, Ky.

Tank units deferred from the call for will be ordered to duty when new mechanized equipment becomes available.

In New York City men called for immediate service gathered at three armories for physical examinations. Units called were the 71st Infantry (part of the 44th Division), the 244th Artillery and the 245th C. A. Similar scenes took place at the armories of the 244th and 245th Artillery in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Col. Malcolm W. Force, commanding the 244th, said that after physical examinations and property transfer his unit would be ready to move to its initial training station at Virginia Beach, Va.

In Buffalo, N. Y., the 174th Infantry, a part of the 44th Division,

Capt. McGuire Given Soldier's Medal For Plane Rescue

WASHINGTON — The Soldier's Medal was presented to Capt. George F. McGuire of the Army Air Corps in a ceremony at Bolling Field, where he is stationed.

Captain McGuire was cited for heroism in rescuing a fellow-officer from a plane which crashed and burned at Wright Field, Dayton, O., in April, 1939. Dazed and pulled from the wreckage by an uninjured passenger, Captain McGuire returned to the plane to extricate an officer from the rear cockpit just before the gas tanks exploded.

Army Fingerprint System An Aid to New Soldiers

WASHINGTON—After 34 years of use, during which over 5,000,000 soldiers have been fingerprinted, the Army finds the time and effort required in this system of identification is still worth while.

As the Army expands, the system will be of further value to U. S. citizens. Trainees inducted under the Selective Service Act and National Guardsmen will have their fingerprints on record in Army files.

The first fingerprints were received in 1906. Since then the system has been of great value in detecting fraudulent enlistments, apprehending deserters and preventing fraudulent claims against the government. On numerous occasions it has prevented impostors from taking the place of men who have died or disappeared. It has also protected the innocent veteran from the conviction of crimes.

Men Over 35 to Form Militia in Kentucky

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Men past 35 who will not be drafted for military service, will be called upon in this state to volunteer for an active State militia to replace the Kentucky National Guard when it is called into Federal Service.

J. J. Greenleaf, director of civil defense, announced that plans for recruiting from 1600 to 1800 men have been made. The state home guards will be established in 33 counties. If 1600 men are recruited the force would be just half the strength of the state National Guard. Recruiting probably will begin October 15.

CCC Men To Develop Army Training Grounds In Ga.

WASHINGTON—Six CCC companies will be sent to Ft. Benning, Ga., to develop a 17,000-acre tract as Army recruit training grounds, it was announced by CCC Director James J. McEntee.

The proposed training ground is partly covered by timber. The enrollees will clear the land, level it, build roads and otherwise rehabilitate it for Army training purposes.

The first contingent of enrollees soon to arrive will be housed in tents until portable CCC barracks can be erected.

This is the second allotment of CCC companies made to the War Department for Army construction activities. The first group of 400 CCC enrollees were sent to Annette Island, Alaska, to build a military airplane landing stage.

D. C. Guard Seeks Money For New Unit's Hangar

WASHINGTON—The District National Guard late this week asked Congress to authorize a \$750,000 appropriation to bolster the air defenses of the capital.

Sen. Bennett C. Clark of Missouri introduced a bill for funds to build a hangar for the Guard at the Washington airport. The newly formed District Air Corps Squadron cannot be federally recognized until it gets a hangar.

mustered for its transfer into Federal service. The 156th Field Artillery assembled its units from Newburgh, Mt. Vernon, Peekskill, Kingston and Middletown under the command of Col. Lansing MacVicar.

Men of the 119th Observation Squadron and the 113th Infantry, both of New Jersey, were mustered in Newark. The 113th will go to Fort Dix, while the squadron is expected to stay in quarters at Newark airport until an airfield is completed at Dix.

"It isn't intended, however," one officer said, "that every man will be so close to home his mother can come to camp at night and make sure he's tucked in."



The Calaero training center for Army flyers, Ontario, Calif., was dedicated Sept. 14. In the picture are shown left to right, Brig. Gen. Frank D. Luckland, commanding 1st Wing, G.H.Q., March Field; Col. Henry W. Harms, commanding Pacific Coast air training activities; and Col. Rush B. Lincoln, Commanding March Field, Riverside, Calif. They are inspecting an Army training plane at the new Calaero field. Wide World Photo

Bucks Who Draw Thirty Bucks Are Still Best Paid Private Soldiers in World

WASHINGTON — Thirty bucks! You'll never get rich on that, you may say, but have you considered the price the Continental Congress paid the barefooted soldiers, who fought and won our liberty back in 1776?—Seven dollars a month. In many cases soldiers furnished their own guns, clothing and even horses. Comfortable barracks, regular meals, —and regular pay days—were very rare in those days.

Of course pay, then as now, was a very minor consideration. Thousands served then, without pay and today we still boast that we put no price on our patriotism. Yet, our privates, who get \$30 a month with practically everything else thrown in, are the best paid peace-time soldiers in the world.

The British private, ("Tommy") is now getting all of \$15 a month to keep the "blooming, blythly, bloody" enemy, out of the greatest of all empires. His "tea and tobacco change" is considerably less in peace-time.

One of our big neighbors to the south,—Brazil—is dangling \$2.75, out in front of prospective recruits. The recruit has to serve only one month to pocket the \$2.75. If he gets his column rights down pat, and can crack his heels together loud enough, after six months he will get a two-bit raise. After doing his "hitch," he is furloughed to the reserve subject to be called to active duty, at any time,—at \$2.75 per month.

For shooting up neutral countries and crashing such "impregnable" fortifications as the Maginot Line, Herr Hitler's private "blitzkreigers," were getting \$9.90 a month, according to last reports. Adolf's dear friend, and land grabbing partner, Premier Mussolini, is shelling out \$7.50 a month to the buck privates in his black shirt "legions," at this writing but as most of his troops

are to see service in Africa, don't be surprised, if he pays them off in salt,—as one of his illustrious predecessors did.

Before Hitler "missed the bus" and knocked the French Army out of the war picture, private "Soldiers of France," were taking \$3.00 a month out of the French treasury. Since General Petain shot up the white flag, that army has been reorganized, and the present rate of pay, though considerably less, is not known.

'SKEETER' NETTING' BOUGHT

PHILADELPHIA — Troops in the South will not be bothered by mosquitoes during their training period. The Army has bought 2,700,000 yards of mosquito netting.

Army To Absorb Conscripted Men In Existing Units

WASHINGTON—Men drafted into the Army will quickly drop the title of "conscript" and be absorbed into the service as volunteer privates now are, War Department officers said this week.

There will be no regiments—not even a company—made up entirely of men enlisting for the one-year term. Existing units of the Regular Army and National Guard will be increased by the new men to much greater strength.

Selected men, it is probable, will train in areas not too distant from their homes.

Stimson Asks Same Benefits For Army Flyers As Are Offered Navy, Marines

WASHINGTON—Fearing that many candidates for flying will turn to the Navy instead of the Army because better prospects are offered by naval aviation, Secretary of War Stimson proposed a bill to give the Army's flying cadets and reserve officers the same benefits Navy flyers get.

"Like the rest of the Army," Mr. Stimson wrote the Speaker of the House, "the Air Corps is expanding under the emergency at a fast rate. The question of providing commissioned Reserve personnel has become a pressing matter, and it is believed this will become increasingly felt in the Army Air Corps unless steps are taken to provide the same benefits for Army flyers on active duty as are now provided for the Navy and Marine Reserve."

The benefits of the Navy and Marine Corps flyers which Mr. Stimson wants for Army are:

\$10,000 insurance policies for flying cadets, the premium paid by the government during their period of active duty.

Uniform allowance of \$150 when first commissioned.

Provision for a lump sum of \$500 per year for each complete year of active service other than duty as flying cadet to be paid upon the termination of active duty.

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Fort Dix Bustles With Activity As Army Prepares for Guardsmen

FORT DIX, N. J.—Several months ago Fort Dix lay quiet and serene in its flatland setting of Southern New Jersey. Only a handful of troops and officers were there performing peace-time duties and living the life of a country at peace. Roads on the reservation were little used and grass and brush sprouted along the edges of the asphalt.

But that was several months ago. Almost over night the scene has changed. Today there are hundreds of workmen building barracks, thousands of troops are headed there for a year's training, many reserve officers who only three and four weeks ago were "delightful civilians" (as one of them put it) have been called to active duty, scores of regular soldiers are clearing brush preparatory to pitching tents, and the merchants of small towns that surround the post are rubbing their hands in anticipation of business to come.

Fort Dix has again come to life.

Everywhere there is activity, excitement, accomplishment. The old 7629-acre post hasn't seen such action since World War days. Not only has it come to life. It is growing. Thousands of acres will be added to it within the next several months, by lease and purchase, spreading out in the direction of Lakehurst. It is expected to be one of the most active Army posts in the East.

The biggest job confronting Col. C. M. Dowell, post commander, at the present moment is the construction of living facilities for National Guardsmen and conscripts. Advance detachments of the former are expected this week. Conscripts won't start coming in until mid-November.

WORK DOUBLE SHIFTS

Hundreds of civilian workers are rushing construction of buildings, working 16 hours a day. The night shift works until 12:30 A. M. Until the barracks are completed, Guardsmen will be housed in tents.

The building contract awarded by the War Department to George A. Fuller Co., calls for an expenditure of \$5,571,000. Under it the company will erect 852 wooden-frame buildings. Actual construction work started Wednesday, Sept. 11. It must be completed by November 28. It's a Herculean job, but the Fuller Co. says it will be done. Of the 852 buildings, approximately 550 will be barracks. The others will be mess halls and other auxiliary structures.

Under a supplemental contract of \$1,713,400 a 1000-man hospital and two 1000-capacity post theatres will be built. The same contract calls for 14 miles of new stone-chipped (oil) roads, four new sewer pumping stations and extension of electric power.

The new barracks will hardly resemble the long, rambling buildings of World War days. They will be modernized structures and more homey than any barrack that was ever built. Each building will have two floors. The walls will be plain, the floors made of pine wood. They will be heated by hot air and each barrack will have a separate heating plant. There'll be a latrine in every building. Each structure will accommodate 63 men.

FOR GUARDS AND DRAFTEES

At present carpenters and plumbers are working on a single unit that will house a thousand men. It will consist of approximately 27 buildings.

Part of the new barracks will be used to shelter National Guardsmen during their year's training, while another part will be occupied by conscripts. The area for the latter is designated as the "Recruit Reception Center" and will be separated from the guard quarters.

Within the next two months Fort Dix will be sufficiently equipped to handle 5000 conscripts at one time. Although there will be facilities to accommodate approximately 20,000 men when all construction work is completed, the number of conscripts to be stationed at the Fort at any one time will seldom exceed 5000. Only about 15,000 Guardsmen and Regulars will remain permanently.

Early next week Fort Dix will be ready to receive the first contingents of the National Guard. Maj. Gen. Clifford Powell, commander of the 44th Division which has been ordered to Dix for a year, said his command is ready to entrain for encampment. He is awaiting word from the Fort regarding movements. The guards are mobilized in armories all over the State. Until the units leave for Fort Dix, the men are permitted to go to their homes at night. The entire movement of the division probably will be made by Sept. 24.

According to present plans, draftees will not be held at Dix longer



HULLABALOO—You never saw anything like the ruckus they're putting on at Fort Dix, N. J., these days, getting it ready for incoming troops. The reservation has been expanded to several times its normal size. Laborers are all over the lot, like this gang making forms and pouring cement. To give you an idea, one contractor will build 852 frame houses, with concrete foundations, by the end of November.

Photos and story by Joe Modlens, Army Times Staff



Roosevelt Names Five to Devise Health Program for Nation

WASHINGTON—The physical health of the nation and its armed forces during the present expansion program and in case of possible emergency has been entrusted to a newly created committee of doctors, including the surgeon general of the Army.

To head the Health and Medical Advisory Committee, President Roosevelt named Dr. Irvin Abell, chairman of the board of regents, American College of Surgeons. Others to serve in the five-man group will be Dr. Lewis H. Weed, chairman of the division of medical sciences, National Research Council; Surgeon General Thomas Parran, Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, Army surgeon general, and Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, surgeon general of the Navy.

A questionnaire has been sent to 180,000 medical men in the U. S. and 100,000 of them have already replied, indicating what they felt best fitted to do during a time of national emergency.

At the contemplated peak of strength of 4,000,000 men for the Army and a half-million for the

Navy, it was estimated that 60,000 of the country's private practitioners might be called into government service. Such a call, it is felt, might result in disastrous dislocation of civilian health unless carefully planned.

In other words, the group intends to maintain a safe "spread" of doctors, nurses and others in the medical profession in all localities of the country.

MD. DRAFT MACHINERY READY
ANNAPOLIS — Preliminary arrangements for starting Maryland's draft machinery is completed.

Hobo President Offers Army 43,320 Mulligan Experts

WASHINGTON—An offer of service on the part of 43,320 members of the Rambling Hobo Fellowship of America reportedly left Army officials here unmoved.

The offer was made by 'Dr.' J. Leon Lazarowitz, the organization's president and judge of its supreme court, who arrived in town comfortably draped across the rods of a B & O tank car. He said 38,000 members of the R. H. F. A. were eligible for the draft.

Pointing out that hoboes are already trained in marching and are capable of carrying heavy packs (Lazarowitz totes a 91-pound bindle), the 'Doctor' told a reporter his men would be very useful in the Army.

"There's nobody can dish up a mulligan quite as fast as a hobo," he said. "On these forced marches

than six or seven days. After they are processed and given rigid physical and mental examinations to determine the work they are best fitted for, they will be assigned to Regular outfits for their training.

NEW INDUCTION SYSTEM

Their induction into the Army will be conducted on "mass production" basis. Planning a streamlined fighting force, the Army has modernized its recruit reception system.

The system to be used at Fort Dix may be the model for the whole country. It's the result of two year's study by a Reserve officer, Capt. L. P. Thompson. In civilian life Capt. Thompson was an engineer in Trenton, N. J. In his spare time he studied the problem of recruit-handling as a hobby. He'll apply his sys-

tem to the recruits and there is no doubt that it will make the induction ceremony a speedy affair.

Capt. Thompson expects to handle about 2400 men in 10 hours. The induction begins in an old building known as the "recruit processing building." It is a vast cement structure converted from a hay barn.

First thing newcomers will do when they enter this building is fill out application forms in a receiving room. Then, with production-line speed, they will receive a psychological exam to determine aptness for learning and degree of manual and mental dexterity.

There are 300 different jobs in the Army. Which one recruits are best suited for will come out in an interview. Trained personnel men

I read about, time is important."

Members of the organization would be useful in the Engineers or the Signal Corps, the 'Doctor' showed. They know all the train schedules in the country, and could help in expediting the movement of troops. Their secret code markings can't be read by the enemy, and these would be useful in reconnaissance. A certain mark on a farmhouse gate, for instance, would mean "Bad dog." That would warn our own troops but the enemy would be trapped.

"We're all weather experts," the 'Doctor' said with some pride. "We have to be. Why wouldn't we fit in at air bases? I think the Army's passing up a good thing if it doesn't grab us off."

The interview over, the doctor bummed a mile ride from the reporter, all of it off the reporter's route.

Army Makes Elaborate Plans For Placing Every Guardsman and Selected Man In Military Job for Which He Is Suited

WASHINGTON—The War Department took an important step Thursday in the Army plan of classifying and assigning to suitable military jobs the 220,000 Guardsmen and 400,000 Selectees to be called to the colors before the first of the year.

Brought into Washington for a personnel classification course which opens Monday at the War College were 48 Regular and Reserve officers and a civilian, who were carefully selected to supervise the setting up of classification work throughout the Army.

The men selected to take the course are already specialists in classification work. They will be instructed in the use of a newly adopted classification record which will follow each soldier through his Army service. The course puts the finishing touches to the Army's elaborate program for the classification of all military personnel, both commissioned and enlisted.

Under present plans contemplated by the War Department, the colossal job of absorbing the partially trained Guardsmen and the untrained Selectees will be dealt with in three major phases, (1) the placement of the new soldiers in the military jobs for which they are best suited by aptitude and inclination; (2) the training of the men placed, during their service in the Army; and (3) the return of the men trained to suitable, preferably similar, industrial jobs at the end of the year of service.

In the first of these, the new classification course at the War College is an essential step. The personnel work connected with assignment of such a vast number of "new employees" staggers the imagination. The only comparable job was that of personnel classification of Selectees during World War I.

Army initial placement will include interviewing the men to discover previous experience and present inclination (vocational); the giving of batteries of tests to offer a check on general intelligence and special aptitudes; the survey of available military jobs so as to fit the man to the job; and assignment to the job. Perhaps influenced by the President's desire to help the new soldiers gain as much as possible from their year of service in the Army, the War Department has added one more step, the preparation and maintenance of individual records to be helpful to the U. S. Employment Service in placing the soldier after he finished his allotted service and training. (Provision made in the draft act to guarantee the soldier his old job will not work in all cases, for neither the soldier nor his former employer may want or find it possible to resume the former relationship.)

To perfect its program, the Army has had the services of an advisory committee of eminent psychologists who have been at work on the program since last fall, in cooperation with the Adjutant General's Office.

The committee chairman is Dr. Walter V. Bingham, who as a Lieut.

Colonel in this work during World War I, gained essential knowledge of the main problems. Other committee members are Doctors A. Barrows, Notl. Research Counselor; L. Thurstone, U. of Chicago; H. Garrett, Columbia U.; C. C. Ham, Princeton U.; C. L. Shaw, U. S. Emp. Service; L. J. O'Roarke and M. W. Richardson, Civil Service Commission.

The production of general and specialized vocational tests to be used as factors in the placement of soldiers in work for which they are best suited is an important part of the program. While the Army common with other organizations which have dealt with personnel on a huge scale, does not hold tests are conclusive, it nevertheless regards them as helpful to the personnel interviewer in determining the tested soldiers' aptitudes and abilities. There has already been set up a psychometric (test) laboratory in Ft. Dix where batteries of tests, both general and special, are being used to help place Guardsmen and Selectees in the most suitable military jobs.

Under the direction of the U. S. Employment Service's Dr. M. W. Richardson, a survey is being prepared covering all military occupations. These will be compared with similar occupations in industry.

Army Authorizes More Construction Work

WASHINGTON — Construction projects for housing the Army are being rushed at military reservations all over the country. The new cantonment project to be authorized by the War Department, their locations, units and approximate number of men they will house follow:

Indian Town Gap, Pa., 1 N. Division, 20,000 men; Fort Meade, Md., 1 N. G. Division and 1 Battalion, 19,000 men; San Diego, Calif., 1 N. G. Division, miscellaneous troops, 20,000 men; March Field, Calif., AA Firing Center, 12,500 men; Camp Hulen, Texas, AA Firing Center, 10,000 men; Fort Bliss, Tex., 1 N. G. Division, 10,000 men; Fort Bliss, Tex., 1 N. G. Division, 10,000 men; Fort Bliss, Tex., 1 N. G. Division, 10,000 men; Fort Bliss, Tex., 1 N. G. Division, 10,000 men.

The War Department also announced that additional funds were allocated to complete the construction work that has been started since 1912 at the following posts:

Camp Blanding, Fla.; Kiamichi National Forest near Camp Beale, La.; Camp Shelby, Miss.; Aircraft Firing Center, Savannah, Ga.; Camp Robinson, Ark.; Brownwood, Tex.; Camp McQuaide, Cal.; Camp Jackson, S. C.; Fort McClellan, Ala.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Massachusetts Military Reservation, Falmouth, Mass.

Hancock Battery Takes War Post in Fast Time

FORT HANCOCK, N. J.—With warning, Battery "B" of the Coast Artillery was ordered out on a three-day test assignment and established itself in war position in three hours.

The unit marched to the post three miles away, set up kitchen messes and tents and reported assignment within the three-hour period.

Exercises that followed the occupation extended over three days, included alert drills, gas defense drills, local AA defense, and camouflage exercises. At one time heavy concentration of smoke, mingled with tear gas, was let down on the battery just as it was going for breakfast.

INCONVENIENCE, THAT'S ALL

FORT BELVOIR, Va.—Fire caused slight damage to the top floor of a three-story barracks here occupied by Company B, Fifth Engineer. Little difficulty was experienced extinguishing the blaze, which was described as "a lot of smoke, very little fire."

Answers to Quiz

(Questions on Page 11)

1. A column
2. A file
3. 22 inches
4. A flank
5. A guide
6. The head
7. A-1; B-2
8. A piece
9. Is laid on top of the stack
10. 30 inches.